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ABSTRACT

This bibliography was developed to disseminate information about publications which focus on women's employment in nontraditional fields. It is intended to serve such people as vocational education administrators, education researchers, counselors, teachers, and students considering occupational choices. The literature described is available nationwide and includes magazine and journal articles, books, dissertations, pamphlets, brochures, and government documents. Entries cover three subject categories: Women in Non-Traditional Occupations contains general information about sex-role stereotyping, women in the work force, and employment categories which are non-traditional; Women in Non-Traditional Skilled/Vocational Occupations contains material on non-traditional occupations which do not require a baccalaureate degree; Women in Non-Traditional Professional Occupations includes those occupations which require, at minimum, a baccalaureate degree. Listed alphabetically by title, each entry includes the author(s) or editor, source of publication, publisher or name of journal, date, number of pages, cost (where applicable), and an annotation. Appended materials provide names and addresses of sources for materials; resources for additional information; and author/editor, title, and subject/occupation indexes. (TA)

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ED133460

WOMEN IN NON-TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS— A BIBLIOGRAPHY

September, 1976

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FOREWORD

The issue of sex-role stereotyping has become a major concern in career preparation and employment for women. Overcoming social, cultural, and historical barriers which prevent or retard equity for women, though formidable, is not an impossible task. Breakthroughs are occurring in many different occupations and examples of women's successful access to employment traditionally filled predominantly by men are numerous. The Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education has developed this bibliography under contract for the express purpose of disseminating information about publications which focus on women's employment in non-traditional fields.

It is hoped that this product will serve many people, such as vocational education administrators planning programs for women entering non-traditional fields; vocational education researchers setting research priorities and conducting research; and counselors, teachers, and students considering occupational choices. As the entries illustrate, there has been little written on women in the skilled trades, especially when compared with the abundance of literature on women in the professions. This document should serve as a call for more research and writing on the increasing number of women entering traditionally male-dominated skilled occupations.

A word of appreciation should go to those people who are responsible for the completion of this bibliography. The initial inception of the product by LeRoy Cornelsen, Director of Planning, and the contract monitoring by Deborah Ashford, Advisor on Women's Issues, have resulted in this timely publication. Special acknowledgment is given to the responsiveness of the contractor and the expertise of the research team.

It is anticipated that this research and planning tool will be the first of other documents on this subject sponsored by the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education.

Dr. Charles H. Buzzell
Acting Deputy Commissioner for
Occupational and Adult Education

Preface

One of the goals of the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education/U.S. Office of Education is to provide information to vocational education program directors, educators and planners to promote the training of girls and women in job areas which are male-dominated. In conjunction with this goal, the Bureau contracted with Koba Associates, Inc. to prepare an annotated bibliography of literature about women in non-traditional occupations. This bibliography is intended as a resource document for groups and individuals involved in vocational education and for others interested in women in the work force.

Acknowledgments go to numerous groups and individuals who helped the Koba staff to identify materials currently available and to those who participated in the development and review of the classification and annotation systems for the bibliography.

Particular thanks are extended to our consultant, Winifred Sewell, Lecturer in Librarianship at the University of Maryland, who provided technical expertise for the development of the bibliography. We are also grateful for the support provided by Deborah Ashford, Special Advisor on Women's Issues and Jack Wilson, Program Specialist, both of the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education.

Finally, we thank Katherine Nesper and Carol Tuckerman, Research Associates, for their efforts to prepare this bibliography with guidance from Georgette Semick, Project Director, and assistance from Suzanne Tobin, Research Assistant, and Sharon Smith, Administrative Assistant.

September, 1976

Ford T. Johnson, Jr.
President
Koba Associates, Inc.

WOMEN IN NON-TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS— A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Table of Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
How to Use the Bibliography	3
I. Women in Non-Traditional Occupations -- Overview Materials	4
II. Women in Non-Traditional Skilled/Vocational Occupations	37
III. Women in Non-Traditional Professional Occupations	58
RESOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	139
SOURCES FOR MATERIALS	146
INDEXES	
Author/Editor	165
Title	172
Subject/Occupation	187

Introduction

As part of its continuing effort to provide up-to-date information and resource materials to those persons involved or interested in the changing status of women in the world of work, the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education of the U.S. Office of Education contracted with Koba Associates, Inc. to prepare this annotated bibliography of literature about women in non-traditional occupations. Intended as a reference document, the bibliography has been designed for use by vocational education directors at the state level, vocational education teachers, planning personnel and researchers, women's action and employment placement groups, employers, and unions.

While numerous collections and bibliographies related to women in the work force are currently available, few, if any, have as their primary focus the experiences of women within those occupations traditionally considered to be "men's" jobs -- ranging from corporation president to welder. Our intent was to prepare as complete a document as possible encompassing literature on all aspects of women in the non-traditional job market including personal accounts/experiences, sex stereotyping, discriminatory practices on the job, employment projections and the like. In order to compile a usable document, strict limitations were placed on material to be included. General literature about women in the work force, education and training programs intended to increase the number of women in the work force, and the legal and psychological implications of sex discrimination were excluded in an effort to focus specifically on the experiences of women within non-traditional occupations.

Although most of the traditionally female occupations -- nurse, secretary, and librarian, for example -- are easily identifiable, there exists no universally accepted definition of a traditional versus non-traditional occupation for a woman. It was necessary, therefore, to establish a working definition to serve as the foundation for this document. By researching Bureau of the Census and Department of Labor statistics, we determined that as of 1970 (the first year of publication for the literature included herein) the average proportion of women in the labor force was 38%. Using this information as our base, we defined a non-traditional occupation as one where women constitute less than 38% of that particular occupation, feeling that if women make up a certain percentage of the labor force, they should make up that percentage in each occupation in which they are employed. Information on percentages of women in

specific jobs to determine which were non-traditional was obtained from the Bureau of the Census. To ensure compatibility with other published documents, the subject/occupation index utilizes Department of Labor occupation titles.

The literature described in this document is available nationwide and includes magazine and journal articles, books, dissertations, pamphlets, brochures and government documents. With the exception of dissertations, unpublished literature is not included. In order to provide listings of the most recent and relevent literature and to ensure availability, only that published between January, 1970 and June, 1976 has been cited.

How to Use the Bibliography

The following section outlines the organization of the bibliography.

Subject Classification

There are three subject categories within the bibliography. Section I. Women in Non-Traditional Occupations -- Overview Materials contains general information about women in employment categories which are non-traditional (e.g., banking, science), sex-role stereotyping, and women in the work force. Section II. Women in Non-Traditional Skilled/Vocational Occupations contains material on non-traditional occupations which do not require a baccalaureate degree. And Section III. Women in Non-Traditional Professional Occupations includes those occupations which require, at minimum, a baccalaureate degree.

Within sections, materials are listed alphabetically by title.

Media

The bibliography contains a variety of written materials including books, articles, pamphlets, brochures, published papers and dissertations. Only those materials available nationally have been cited.

Annotation System

The entries themselves have been designed to provide detailed information on each item. The format is a modified bibliographic one with the title given first followed by: author or editor; city and state of publication; publisher and date (or name of journal and publication information); number of pages; and cost. A description of content is provided although no evaluation of the material has been made.

Additional Aids

In addition to the entries provided in three main sections, several additional aids have been included. These are an additional resources section which provides information about bibliographies, sources of career information, journals, and other materials about women in the world of work (this information will be useful to those groups seeking materials with slightly different focuses and for continuing to monitor the literature); a sources section which provides the names, addresses and telephone numbers of publishers from whom materials can be obtained; and three indexes (author/editor, title and subject/occupation) which will assist in locating specific materials.

I. Women in Non-Traditional Occupations—Overview Materials

An Analysis of the Labor Force Participation of Women with College and Graduate Degrees in Various Occupational Fields Ranging from the Traditionally Male to the Traditionally Female Professions.
Habryl, J. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1971. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #71-30, 816. 214 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The purpose of this study was to analyze the employment activity of women at different professional levels in various occupations.

Another Voice: Feminist Perspectives on Social Life and Social Science.
Millman, M. and Kanter, R.M., editors. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books/Doubleday, 1975. 382 pp. ($3.50)

Presents a collection of 12 papers on sociological perspectives of women in contemporary America. Topics include women and the structure of organizations, women and medical sociology, and others.

Artwork: Twelve jobs.
Koslow, S.P. Mademoiselle 81: 150-153 (May, 1975).

Women employed in the art field discuss their jobs which include: government magazine designer, package design coordinator, art director-cosmetics, museum education curator, art historian, art teacher, courtroom sketcher, textile designer, assistant animator, record album designer, art director-publishing and art director-advertising.

The assessment center: Opportunities for women.
Bray, D.W. Personnel 48: 30-34 (September, 1971).

Business has gone along with society's assumptions about women and has thus considered females only for certain dead-end jobs. A program to identify women with ability soon after they enter a company and equal opportunity for women in the assignment of entry jobs are necessary.

Automation and Women Workers.
Wells, J.A. U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1970. 12 pp.

Reviews pertinent developments in the U.S. relating to the implications of technology for women workers summarizing employment and related data available from 1958-1968. It is designed to help women and girls become more aware of challenging opportunities before them and see the education and training necessary.

Bessie Hillman: Up from the sweatshop.
Julianelli, J. Ms 1: 16-20 (May, 1973).

A profile of the life and work of Bessie Hillman, a founder of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a union organizer, executive and vice-president. A Russian immigrant, who worked as a button-sewer in Chicago, she played a crucial role in the development of industrial unionism. Her career began in 1910 and ended in 1970, when she died at the age of 75.

Black women in business.
DeWitt, K. Black Enterprise 5: 14-19 (August, 1974).

Discusses black businesswomen, from a president of an investment corporation to the owner of an advertising agency. Gives the employment history of several of these women. States that the emergence of the black businesswoman is due partly to the overall trend toward better job opportunities for blacks and women resulting from the civil rights movement and the more recent feminist movement.

Black women in corporate America.
Morton, C.A. Ebony 31: 106-108 (November, 1975).

This article includes comments from several black businesswomen who either own businesses or are executives. The women discuss their experiences in setting up or taking over firms. Also considers problems of handling a business and a family at the same time.

Brave new jobs for women.
Fader, S.S. McCalls 99: 65 (May, 1972).

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that many of the traditionally female occupations are overcrowded and will become more so as more women seek careers. This is just another reason why women should be encouraged to enter different (non-traditional) occupations. This article reports, for example, that the demand for skilled repair workers is increasing -- further necessitating the removal of barriers that keep women out of these job markets.

Breaking the sex role stereotypes.
Bunker, B.B. and Seashore, E.W. Public Management 57: 5-11 (July, 1975).

This article is an examination of four issues -- power, collusion, intimacy-sexuality, and support -- as they relate to the movement of women into new roles in organizational relationships. These issues are crucial in this period when old sex stereotypes are giving way to more androgynous roles for men and women. Women need to know how to confront the problems they will face in positions of authority and management.

Breakthrough: Women into Management.
Loring, R. and Wells, T. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1972.

A discussion of the opportunities available to women in management today. Considers areas such as being a pioneer woman manager, sex-role expectations and underutilization of college-educated women.

Business opportunities for women in real estate.
Pearson, K.G. Intellect 103: 217-218 (January, 1975).

Women are becoming increasingly successful in real estate, according to a member of the University of Michigan's Graduate School of Business Administration. They have become prominent in real estate research, counseling, investments, appraisal, finance and mortgage banking, management, and development. Women in real estate find equal pay for equal work, equal opportunities and full professional status.

Career in Hotel Management.
McDonnell, V.B. New York, NY: Julian Messner, Inc., 1971.

Stories of women and men who have risen to the top of the hotel industry.

Careers for women in journalism.
National Business Woman 54: 12-13 (June, 1973).

Discusses the opportunities for women in journalism. States that according to 1970 Census Bureau data, the highest percentage of women in professional and managerial occupations were editors and reporters, who make up 40.6% of the total. Includes the opinion that the "real money" in publishing is in advertising sales, which leaves women in the traditionally low-paying jobs -- editorial, production, personnel and circulation positions.

Careers for Women in the 70's.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1973. ($.50)

Projections made by the Department of Labor about job demands. Describes both traditional and non-traditional careers in which openings should be available.

Careers with horses.
Close, P. Western Horseman 40: 66-68 (June, 1975).

The increased number of women in the horse industry and the expanded equine curricula at state universities and in technical schools are discussed. John P. Baker of the University of Kentucky attributes the increasing number of women in the occupations to the "increased acceptance of girls on the part of horse farm owners and horse trainers." Employment prospects for both sexes, salary and tips on how to begin a career in the horse industry are provided. Veterinary medicine, horseshoeing, training, teaching, research, extension specialists, raising horses and ranch and rase track work are listed as career possibilities.

The Changing Economic Role of Women.
U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1975. ($4.20)

Chapter three describes recent demographic and social changes affecting women's work lives and explores some of the special problems inhibiting the full integration of women workers.

The changing face of management: Women as a managerial resource.
Atlanta Economic Review 26: entire issue (March/April, 1976).

This series of articles provides an understanding of the issues related to the movement of women into management positions, and suggests actions and directions that will help prepare organizations to better utilize this resource. Employment statistics, wages, training, EEO programs, legal barriers, affirmative action plans and roles are all discussed in 11 different articles.

The changing image of the career woman.
Helson, R. Journal of Social Issues 28: 33-46 (February, 1972).

This article discusses the social determinants of attitudes toward career women over the past several decades and points out how changes in these attitudes are reflected in the design and interpretation of psychological research.

The changing role of women in the armed forces.
Goldman, N. American Journal of Sociology 78: 892-911 (January, 1973).

A sociological look at the position of women in the armed forces, where they comprise less than 2% of those in the service. Covers trends in the utilization of women, the roles of women in the military, changing attitudes of women, institutional mechanisms for controlling sex roles, and sex and sexual symbolism.

Changing role of women in the business world.
Curd, E.F. Personnel Administration 35: 29-31 (May, 1972).

Examines the trend toward increased labor-force participation of women. Says that corporations must change management policies to encourage and aid women in attaining professional positions and that women must continue to raise their educational level and professional competence to that required to fill professional positions.

Changing Women in a Changing Society.
Huber, J., editor. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1973. 295 pp.

This book is a collection of papers on women in society, including the world of work. Issues discussed are women in the armed forces, demographic influences on women's employment, income differences between men and women, and discrimination in the workplace. The author evaluates the current status of women and reports on new developments in many organizations and institutions.

A Comparative Analysis of the Work of the Male and Female First-Line Office Supervisor.
Stanley, B.M. Dissertation, Arizona State University, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-30, 137. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

A mailed survey of first-line office supervisors employed in insurance, banking, and savings and loan institutions in Phoenix, Arizona, revealed that fewer women were represented than men at the supervisory level and that there were opportunities for men and women at each education level to advance to supervisory positions.

A Comparative Study of Feminine Role Perceptions. Selected Personality Characteristics, and Traditional Attitudes of Professional Women and Housewives.
McKenzie, S.P. Dissertation, University of Houston, 1971. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-4117. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether housewives, elementary education majors, doctoral students in education, and medical students differ significantly in terms of feminine role perception and selected idiographic characteristics.

Competition keen in communications.
Press Woman 38: 12-15 (October, 1975).

Women in the field of communications face significant job discrimination especially with repect to equal pay compared to their male colleagues. This article points out several other discriminatory practices in the field and describes how changes are being made to slowly eliminate these conditions. Also provided are suggestions for women to overcome the barriers.

Corporations and women: A decade of near Ms.'s.
Smolowe, G. MBA 8: 32-34 (February, 1974).

This article examines the progress that has been made in the hiring and promotion of women within major U.S. industries. The author discovered that not one corporation could stand proudly on its record of hiring and promoting women and that even more striking was the reluctance of many companies to discuss the situation.

A cry on the street.
Newsweek 80: 58 (September 4, 1972).

To underscore the plight of the lack of opportunity for women on Wall Street, demonstrators marched on the American Stock Exchange, First National City Bank and Merrill Lynch on National Women's Rights Day in 1972. But times are changing, this article points out, and Wall Street is starting to bend to demands for greater employment opportunities for women.

The Current Extent of Participation of Women in the Sciences.
Aufenkamp, J. Washington, DC: Federation of Organizations for Professional Women, 1975.

Progress report of a study which concentrates on comparative data on men and women. Definition of sciences includes social science as well as engineering. A bibliography is included.

Discrimination against women in newsrooms: Fact or fancy?
Lublin, J.S. Journalism Quarterly 49: 357-360 (Summer, 1972).

Discrimination in this study was defined as unequal treatment accorded women editorial employees, unless the grounds for such difference was due to some factor other than difference in sex, such as seniority or experience. The study showed that discrimination does exist.

Discrimination against women, occupational segregation and the relative wage.
Zellner, H. American Economic Review 62: 157-166 (May, 1972).

The author proposes that discrimination against women in "masculine" (male-dominated) occupations plays the central role in explaining occupational segregation and low relative wage for women.

Distaff'd composers.
Burns, D. Music Journal 32: 16-17+ (March, 1974).

No composer of the female sex has ever reached the rank of musical greatness. The author discusses women's role in musical history, pointing out those women who have contributed significantly to the profession.

Drive to open up more careers for women.
U.S. News and World Report 76: 69-70 (January 14, 1974).

The Labor Department has launched a drive to encourage young women to break away from stereotyped female positions and train for some of the higher-salaried careers now dominated by men. Because of this effort, job counselors around the country are urging young women to prepare for careers in fields such as engineering, sciences and finance.

Economic Discrimination Against Women in the United States, Measures and Changes.
Tsuchigane, R. and Dodge, N. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1974. 152 pp. ($14.00)

This book is primarily a statistical examination of women's earnings and employment based on decennial census and Bureau of Labor Statistics data and other relevant materials. Its purpose is to measure discrimination against women in terms of income, occupation, and participation; to explain factors affecting each type of discrimination and to separate each type of discrimination into "justified" and "unjustified" components, thereby providing a clearer view of the nature of discrimination and the prospects for reducing or eliminating it.

Educating women for the world of work.
American Vocational Journal 45: 33-48 (December, 1970).

This collection of articles about research projects deals primarily with three topics concerning educating women for the world of work: 1) The situation in the United States; 2) The situation in England and France; and 3) New ideas and programs for women. Provides information on craft jobs well suited to women workers including automobile mechanic, furniture upholsterer, tool and dye maker, watch repairman, business machine repairman.

Elements of Organizational Discrimination: The Air Force Response to Women as Military Pilots.
Masson, G.A. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1976. Order from U.S.C.

Women are barred from high-performance aircraft training by the Air Force, training which leads to such male-dominated careers as airline pilot, test pilot, and astronaut. A review was conducted of case histories of women who have previously attempted to break into this discriminatory system. The Air Force was confronted with a test case and their response is reported.

Eleven Career Education Programs: Descriptions of Selected, Diverse and Innovative Programs.
Hewitt, K.D. "Advocates for Women, San Francisco, California," Cambridge, MA: Abt Publications, 1975.

Description of an economic development program for women including an apprenticeship program, management program and an Administrative and Work Planning Center. Staff costs, start up problems and program operation are included.

Eleven jobs in TV.
Comer, N.A. Mademoiselle 80: 181-183+ (November, 1974).

Women are gradually moving into the world of television and this article presents information on how to get a job in the field, followed by descriptions of 11 women in their present jobs as news correspondents, film editors, news reporters, camerawomen and others.

Employment and women: Cinderella is dead!
Holm, J.M. National Association for Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors Journal 34: 6-13 (Fall, 1970).

Young women today are not adequately prepared either emotionally or professionally for their new roles, this article states. Girls are still being raised to believe that certain occupations are for males only. Stereotypes need to be broken and women prepared for non-traditional roles.

Employment in the Broadcasting Industry: Annual Report.
U.S. Federal Communications Commission. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975.

Annual report on the number of women and minorities employed by radio and TV stations with 10 or more employees. Data for each station are provided, including total number of employees, percentages of women and minorities and categories of employment.

Encountering the male establishment: Sex-status limits on women's careers in the professions.
Epstein, C.F. American Journal of Sociology 75: 965-982 (May, 1970).

Identifies the structure and processes of the professions in the United States which act to limit women's participation and achievement within them. The author states that because women's sex status is defined within the culture of professions as inappropriate, women find the institutionalized channels of recruitment and advancement, such as the protege system, are not available to them. Primarily discussed are those professions where women comprise less than 28% of the total labor force.

Equal opportunity for women is smart business.
Boyle, M.B. Harvard Business Review 51: 85-95 (May-June, 1973).

The author, an affirmative action consultant, details the 10 steps involved in establishing an affirmative action program.

Expanding Role of Women in the Air Force.
Bobbitt, B.M. (Prepared for the American Psychological Association Symposium on Employment Status of Women in Academia, Business, Government and the Military.) Available from author.

This paper highlights women's increased participation in the Air Force. Future goals include expansion of women's participation in the National Guard and the reserves, which are becoming increasingly important for national defense.

Exploitation from 9-5. Report of the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Women and Employment.
Task Force on Working Women. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1975. 200 pp. ($13.50)

This report of a Task Force on Women and Employment considers the status of working women. Chapters deal with sex discrimination, employer attitudes and practices, education and provide recommendations for improving the situation. A section on women in the labor force reviews the current status of women, showing distribution among occupations.

An Exploratory Study of Women in Traditionally Male Professions and Traditionally Female Professions and the Role of Creativity in Their Career Choice.
Yu, M. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #73-16,357. 220 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Study was designed to: 1) analyze the personality characteristics and background experiences of women in traditionally male professions and traditionally female professions; 2) analyze the differences between women judged to be more creative and women judged to be less creative; and 3) to propose some tentative models of socialization in an attempt to integrate the more salient findings.

Exploring nonconventional careers for women.
Morris, J. The School Counselor 23: 127-131 (November, 1975).

Outlines a self-exploration and career exploration program for high school girls, designed to help counselors reflect the recent openings of many nonconventional careers to women.

Female professional work opportunities: A cross-national study.
Cooney, R.S. Demography 12: 107-120 (May, 1975).

This study examines economic and demographic variables on female participation and sexual equality within the professions. Although the rate of female professional participation has increased, it cannot be associated with greater sexual equality within the professional sector.

Fighting stereotypes: Women want up the career ladder.
Koontz, E.D. American Vocational Journal 48: 35-36 (May, 1973).

Discusses the change in the composition of the work force with the return of middle-aged women. Two reasons seem to account for this: greater longevity of women together with their higher educational attainment. Stresses that vocational education programs must prepare women for more than just traditional jobs in an effort to break the syndrome of stereotyping occupations by "men's" and "women's."

First economic survey available of businesses owned by women.
Commerce America 1: 18 (February 16, 1976).

A brief summary of the findings of a recent survey by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. In 1972, 402,025 businesses were owned by women. These businesses were concentrated in selected service industries and the retail trade.

For the first time on the great stage.
Knight, J. Ms 4: 92-93 (November, 1975).

Profiles five women composers.

Foreign Service Department strengthens policy on equal opportunity for women.
Department of State Bulletin 65: 315 (September 20, 1971).

A press release notice stating that the Department of State has approved new regulations to assure that marriage and a career are compatible for those women who desire both.

Found women, Catron County, New Mexico.
Woodfin, M.J.L. Ms 4: 57-61 (February, 1976).

Portraits of eight women whose occupations range from judge magistrate to saloon owner to county jailer to rancher to cartoon writer. The emphasis is on their personal lives and views, rather than on businesses or careers.

Free help for women in business.
Feldman, M. McCalls 103: 39 (October, 1975).

The services of the Small Business Administration are described in this article. Also described are several of the pamphlets produced by SBA and ways in which women seeking to start their own businesses can benefit from contacting SBA.

From College Girl to Working Woman: 201 Big-City Jobs for Girl Graduates.
Cowan, S. New York, NY: Collier, Inc., 1970. 213 pp. ($1.50)

Although the main focus of this book is not non-traditional female occupations, they are discussed along with traditional jobs. Among the topics covered are 29 majors and what to do with them and descriptions of available jobs in a variety of business categories.

Future Space Exploration: An Equal Opportunity Employer?
Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, August, 1975. 8 pp.

Focuses on the physiological and psychological qualifications of women with regard to their ability to withstand the stresses of space flight.

Getting at the women's market in higher education.
Wilms, B. College Management 8: 32-33 (July, 1973).

This article describes a women's advocacy agency at the University of California at Berkeley. This Center for the Continuing Education of Women helps women enroll in courses that will promote careers in both traditional and non-traditional occupations. Counseling services are offered and coordinated information on job opportunities in the Bay Area is also provided.

Greater activity by women in labor force in recent years points up long-term trend.
Commerce Today 4: 2-3 (July 8, 1974).

This article details the changes in the composition of the labor force resulting from the recent movement of women into the labor force. Data are presented for wage and salary workers; skilled trade workers; income disparities; enrollment in selected fields; participation in labor force by married women and labor status of family heads.

Have you heard the one about the traveling saleswoman?
Wedemeyer, D. Ms 11: 42-43 (March, 1974).

The author discusses the problems that businesswomen encounter when they are traveling. Their methods of dealing with hotel clerks, waiters, airlines, etc. are explored.

Help for the woman breadwinner.
DeVivo, P. and DeVivo, S. Manpower 5: 9-14 (February, 1973).

This article discusses an experimental project which places disadvantaged women in traditionally male-oriented jobs.

Help wanted (female).
Newsweek 80: 16-17 (August 21, 1972).

A report on President Nixon's campaign to accelerate the appointment of women to highly visible and previously all-male government posts. Cites five recent Nixon women appointees to high-level posts.

Helping women to resolve the home-career conflict.
Farmer, H.S. Personnel and Guidance Journal 49: 795-801 (June, 1971).

Women have increasingly become a more important part of the American labor force and more than half of all working women are married. Women continue to experience home-career conflict which counselors can help to resolve by exploding old myths with regard to women's place in society and facilitate choices more in line with a girl's academic potential.

How I got my job.
Redbook 146: 80+ (March, 1976).

Two highly successful women -- a supermarket manager and a government aide -- explain how they achieved their positions. They describe some of the barriers they have had to confront and provide recommendations for women interested in pursuing similar careers.

How to Make it in a Man's World.
Pogrebin, L.C. New York, NY: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1970. 280 pp. ($5.95)

Book written by a woman who has had an exciting career as publicity director for a publisher. Provides entertainment as well as good tips on making it in a man's world.

How women can get ahead in a man's world.
Higginson, M. U.S. News and World Report 80: 46-48 (March 29, 1976).

An interview with Margaret Higginson, a consultant on careers for women, which reports that skill is very important in the drive for success, but the ambitious woman has to take more risks, be more shrewd and more determined than her male counterpart in order to make it.

How women can succeed in business.
Kaczmar, O. National Business Woman 55: 10-12 (February, 1974).

A discussion with six successful businesswomen -- a manager, a statistical assistant, an executive secretary, a dietician, a staff assistant and an administrative assistant/special representative -- on their experiences in the working world. Contains advice for the woman worker on how to succeed in business.

How women's drive succeeds in a man's world: Automobile related businesses.
Louviere, V. Nation's Business 64: 38 (April, 1976).

Discusses the move of women into the automotive world as truck drivers, owners of trucking companies, operating new car dealerships, running auto parts distributing

I Can Be Anything.
Mitchell, J.S. Princeton, NJ: College Entrance Examination Board, 1975. 256 pp.

A description of different career options, what education is needed for the different careers, how many women are in each field, where they work, what the average salary is, what the future holds for women in these fields and where to write for more information.

Implications and obstacles to full participation of the woman worker.
Schein, V. Best's Review 72: 22 (April, 1972).

This article examines the participation of women in the labor force pointing out many of the myths that prevent women from attaining higher status in their careers. The author discusses many of the sexist practices women must face and provides suggestions for the elimination of sex-typing.

Income differences between men and career women.
Suter, L.E. and Miller, H.P. American Journal of Sociology 78: 962-974 (January, 1973).

This analysis of wage or salary income in 1966 for a national sample of men and women 30-44-years-old attempts to estimate what part of the difference between the income of men and women is due to age, lifetime career experience, education, occupational status and extent of employment during 1966.

Inequities in the organizational experiences of women and men.
Miller, J., et al. Social Forces 54: 365-381 (December, 1975).

Women face consistent disadvantages in their experiences in organizations, as evidenced by inequities in interpersonal attractiveness, social isolation, job satisfaction and work strain. The question raised is whether these disadvantages are due simply to differences in access to key organizational resources or to the advantages men have in realizing their vested interests in the face of competition from women. The vested interest interpretation receives strong inferential support.

Job Ideas for Today's Woman.
Lembeck, R. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974. 224 pp. ($6.95)

This step-by-step guide tells how to go about getting a job, what you need (personally, materially, educationally), costs involved, possible earnings and how to get started. Many different types of occupations are discussed, both traditional and non-traditional.

Job lag still hits women, minorities.
Industry Week 27-28 (February 7, 1972).

A survey of 300 executives serving on the personnel policies forum of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. reveals that 68% of the companies represented have increased the number of minority members on their management teams and that 56% have done so for women. States that the overwhelming majority of management jobs, however, continue to be filled by white males, especially at the top levels.

The kitchen revolution: New careers for American women.
McBrearty, J.C. Arizona Review 21: 10-14 (January, 1972).

Statistics on pay differentials between men and women indicate that the earnings gap is smallest among professional and technical workers, where women's median incomes averaged 64.9% that of men and greatest in sales positions where women's earnings are 41% that of men. Discusses discrimination against women and stereotyping.

Labor Department plans new rules on hiring and promoting women.
Adams, A.E. Banking 64: 13 (November, 1971).

Discussion of an order issued by the United States Department of Labor requiring affirmative action programs to insure significant new job opportunities for women by federal contractors and subcontractors including banking and savings institutions with more than 50 employees.

Labor's women: Year end review, 1970.
American Labor News 4: 37-42 (December, 1970 to January, 1971).

This article is a roundup of two landmark decisions in the field of women in the labor movement and a status report on much that has happened, is happening, and is planned by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department leading to a fairer share of work and profits by working women.

Lady is the tiger: Woman as boss.
Comer, N.A. Mademoiselle 76: 153+ (March, 1973).

Discusses women who hold high positions, such as editor, manager, regional coordinator, a restaurant assistant manager, project director and assistant treasurer. Seven of the women offer advice on how to handle supervisory positions such as theirs.

Leader behavior of male and female supervisors: A comparative study.
Day, D.R. and Stogdill, R.M. Personnel Psychology 25: 353-360 (Summer, 1972).

This is a report of research to determine how women behave when performing in leadership roles, how effective they are in this performance and what relationships exist between their behavior and their effectiveness. Also examined are the relationships between behavior and effectiveness on one hand and selected biographical data on the other. These findings were compared with those for male leaders in similar organizational situations.

Let's examine emerging changes in labor force and adjust our educational programs for women's role as a worker.
Ellis, M.L. Industrial Education 61: 80 (December, 1972).

The author feels that educators are not preparing females for anything but traditional roles and says that educational programs need to be examined in light of this.

Look who's wearing lipstick!
Marshall, P. Manpower 4: 2-9 (December, 1972).

Contains personal accounts of several women employed in non-traditional occupations such as police work, the ministry, construction work, forestry and others. Relates some of the problems encountered and steps being taken to overcome them.

Major Report on Professional Women and Minorities.
American Association for the Advancement of Science, Scientific Manpower Commission. Washington, DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1975. 320 pp. ($40.00)

This study provides information on employment of women and minority group members with emphasis on the sciences, engineering, arts, humanities, education and the professions.

Male managers' attitudes toward working women.
Bass, B., et al. American Behavioral Scientist 15: 221-236 (November/December, 1971).

Women are not found in proportionate numbers in executive and higher administration positions. It was found by the researchers that the least favorable attitudes towards working women were expressed by male managers in positions superior to women. The results indicate that as long as men judge women from positions of superiority, women may continue to be viewed in an unfavorable light.

The male sister: Sexual separation of labor in society.
Etzkowitz, H. Journal of Marriage and the Family 33: 431-434 (August, 1971).

This paper discusses the role conflict faced by men who are nurses, in the context of a discussion of social science definitions of male-female roles. The implications of one sex entering another sex's traditionally defined role are discussed and possibilities for future redefinition of male-female work roles are considered.

Manifest Needs of Professional Female Workers in Business Oriented Occupations.
Knotts, R.E.L. Dissertation, Texas A&M University, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #73-3547. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The purpose of this dissertation is to identify personality characteristics of professional female workers in business occupations that are traditionally dominated by men.

Matter of art, not sex.
Time 106: 59 (November 10, 1975).

While still small in numbers, more women composers are emerging. This article profiles a few of today's growing corps of women who have successful careers in music.

Minority women, professional work.
Glover, R.W., Herman, A. and King, A. Manpower 7: 8-12 (July, 1975).

Discusses a research and demonstration project funded by the Manpower Administration designed to place underutilized college-educated minority group women in managerial, professional, and technical jobs for which they qualify. The project was a success and was expanded.

More blacks and women in sales and marketing.
Conference Board Record 10: 38-44 (February, 1973).

In businesses other than retailing, employees in marketing and sales are generally white and male. Companies are now under pressure to change this picture by increasing the representation of minority elements of the population and of women within their marketing operations. This article describes the responses and experiences of 110 manufacturing and service firms in the face of such pressure.

Move over and make room for these sisters!
Wasley, A.E. Today's Health 25: 56-61 (October, 1974).

This article presents conversations with women in non-traditional occupations: a mining engineer, pilot, geological engineer, garbage collector, Naval officer and radar technician.

The Myth and the Reality.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1974. Free.

This report attempts to dispel some of the myths surrounding women in the labor force by listing the myths side-by-side with the facts.

Myths of women in management: What every businessman ought to know about women but may be afraid to ask.
Athanassiades, J.C. Atlanta Economic Review 25: 4-9 (May/June, 1975).

Explores sex discrimination in management tracing its roots in myths. Past myths about women are discussed (Medea, Pandora) in which women were assigned roles of power and status with a follow-up discussion of present myths in which women are assigned inferior roles. The author draws five conclusions relating present day myths to women's slow fight against discrimination.

New bias blueprint at B. of A.
Business Week __: 27-28 (August 18, 1975).

Discusses a Bank of America program to provide training opportunities for women employees as a result of a sex discrimination law suit.

New Careers for Women.
Sauk Centre, MN: Vocational Biographies, Inc., 1973. 100 pp. ($11.50)

This book examines the role that sex stereotypes play in women's career decisions. It begins with a look at woman's traditional role and then proceeds to experiences of women who have entered male-dominated career fields like plumbing, carpentry, law, science and management.

New careers for women in TV and radio.
Garlinsky, D. Seventeen 31: 132+ (October, 1972).

Women continue to be underrepresented in the higher level jobs in the broadcasting field. Gradually, however, they are making gains. This article discusses discrimination in broadcasting and describes the many careers available in the field including how to break into broadcasting.

New era for women in science.
Bryn, K. Science Digest 72: 54-59 (November, 1972).

This report discusses the chances for women in science careers and concludes that chances are good and getting better. Some women scientists offer advice for aspiring females, and a list of possible science careers is included.

New perspectives on women.
The Journal of Social Issues 28: entire issue (Spring, 1972).

This issue focuses on the changing role of women. An analysis of female stereotypes and roles, achievement motivation in women and methodological and theoretical criticism are examined in detail. Especially relevant articles deal with: the changing image of the career woman; sex-role stereotypes; women in medicine; and women as politicians.

No space for women?
Asimov, I. Ladies' Home Journal 88: 115+ (March, 1971).

Are American women too demure, too cowardly, too physically, emotionally and intellectually inferior to men to become astronauts? Isaac Asimov, a noted scientific writer says "nonsense" and explains that it's time for the men who run the U.S. space program to give up their stubborn male pride and admit qualified women to the program.

Non-Traditional Careers for Women.
Splaver, S. New York, NY: Julian Messner, Inc., 1973. 224 pp. ($6.20)

This book covers more than 500 non-traditional employment opportunities for women, including law, medicine, science, engineering, business, communications and government service.

Non-Traditional Occupations for Women of the Hemisphere: The U.S. Experience.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1974.

This report of a conference sponsored by the U.S. Delegate to the Inter-American Commission on Women and the Women's Bureau contains, in the first section, first-hand accounts of women successfully employed in non-traditional occupations. The second part of the report focuses on the steps taken by the United States to promote employment opportunities for women.

Now at last, better jobs for women.
Changing Times 26: 37-39 (November, 1972).

Examines the opportunities for women in traditionally male occupations outlining some of the reasons why (government crackdown on sex discrimination, etc.). Discusses women's opportunities in engineering, science, dentistry, medicine, professional and management jobs, and apprenticeships and trades.

Obstacles to women in science.
Shapley, D. Impact of Science on Society 25: 115-123 (April, 1975).

Discusses underlying social, cultural and economic causes for the undemocratic treatment of women in the scientific establishment. Reports that statistics show that women's lot in the sciences is not improving, and in some cases is even getting worse. Includes sections on: women's civil rights in science, salaries, unemployment and job dissatisfaction.

Occupational prestige and its relationship to traditional and non-traditional views of women's roles.
Collins, A. and Medvene, A.M. Journal of Counseling Psychology 21: 139-143 (March, 1974).

This study, using four sample groups of women, asked questions about how occupational prestige is related to differential views of women's roles. These divergent sample groups agreed on the prestige afforded by different occupations, but showed clear differences when asked whether the occupations (ranging from ditch digger to physician to truck driver) were appropriate for women.

Occupational rankings for men and women by earnings.
Sommers, D. Monthly Labor Review 97: 34-51 (August, 1974).

This article presents median earnings of men and women by occupation, median age, median school years completed, percent of women in the occupation. Earnings of women were lower than men's in every occupation except public-school kindergarten teachers. Women employed in occupations dominated by men earn less than men but more than women in other occupations.

1001 Job Ideas for Today's Woman.
Lembeck, R. Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1974. 268 pp. ($2.50)

This publication suggests ways to work part-time, full-time, free lance, at home or in an office as well as how to become an entrepreneur.

The opening door.
Golden, L.L. Saturday Review 54: 47-48 (July 10, 1971).

Employment opportunities for women in the field of public relations are increasing although there remain many discriminatory practices and barriers to women in this field. This article describes public relations, the types of jobs generally available and encourages women to seek employment in the profession.

Opinion: women's career role.
Lee, T. and Ittel, G.R. Personnel Administrator 15: 8 (November/December, 1970).

Two opinions are given in response to the question, "Do you believe that because of woman's traditional role as wife and mother she will experience difficulty in rising to key management levels?" One man replies, "Basically, women are more emotional and tend to become more involved personally when decisions are to be made affecting others. However, with proper education and leadership these shortcomings can be adjusted." Another man replies, "I don't think there is any question that women will experience difficulty . . . because decisions regarding potential will be made on the presumption that these factors must, a priori, adversely affect a woman's performance."

The Other Half.
Epstein, C.F. and Goode, W.J., editors. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971. 207 pp.

Analyses of current issues, sociological studies of women's position in society and historical perspectives. Chapters deal with the present position of women; the question of the biological basis of the allocation of tasks; women in marriage and the labor force; and new proposals offered by various emerging groups in the contemporary U.S.

Our working women.
Anderson, R.E. and Tersine, R.J. Business Horizons 16: 55-64 (January, 1973).

Attitudes toward the role of women in society are changing. The authors explore the increasing awareness and the myths that surround the employment of women. The investigation of four major areas of employment -- education, government, politics and business -- reveals that women are inequitably treated in all four. Positive action programs are suggested.

Outstanding Successful Women -- An In-Depth Study Regarding the Attitudes of Successful Executive Women in Achieving Their Status.
Adams, J.M. Dissertation, University of Colorado, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #76-3877. 171 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study was intended to provide data to help determine the attitudes of successful women at the top and should be helpful to other women who are aspiring to higher positions than those formerly held by women.

Papers on women and work: An issue in honor of Caroline Rose.
Social Problems 22: 467-547 (April, 1975).

This issue of Social Problems focuses on women in society and in particular in the work force. Two particularly relevant articles deal with women in public health and sex discrimination in the professions.

Pay differences between men and women in the same job.
Buckley, J.E. Monthly Labor Review 94: 36-39 (November, 1971).

Men's earnings considerably exceed those of women in the same occupations, but differences diminish significantly in establishments employing both sexes in a job.

Perceived Performance Differences Between Women and Men Supervisors and Implications for Training.
Francke, C.A. Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-20, 838. 84 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This research was designed to determine what, if any, performance differences exist between women supervisors and men supervisors, as perceived by their superiors and subordinates, and what implications such differences, if any, have for the training of women supervisors.

Personal and Professional Success for Women.
Dunlap, J. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall Publishing Company, 1972. 205 pp. ($8.95)

Discussion of how to cope with the frustrations encountered in the workplace and how to derive positive elements from failure or setback. The author emphasizes correct motivation and development of attitudes and values that will bring success on the job.

Personal characteristics differentiating female executive from female nonexecutive personnel.
Morrison, R.F. and Sebald, M.L. Journal of Applied Psychology 59: 656-659 (October, 1974).

A study utilizing 39 pairs of subjects, 1 executive and 1 non-executive, matched on age, education, work site, length of employment, etc. The testing found that the executive group was significantly higher in: a) self-esteem component of need for achievement; b) the need for power; and c) mental ability.

Powerful new role in the work force, but . . .
U.S. News and World Report 79: 58-64+ (December 8, 1975).

Examines career gains by women in various white-collar fields: politics, professions, business.

Practical approaches to facilitate the career development of women.
Hansen, L.S. School Psychology Digest 30: 40-46 (Summer, 1974).

Discusses the need for research on female career patterns, self concepts, aspirations, and decisions to facilitate the process of liberation and humanization of female career patterns. Ten comprehensive career education programs are outlined to enhance female career development.

Professional women in business.
Rayburn, L.G. Journal of Small Business Management 11: 19-22 (January, 1973).

Discusses economic discrimination against women in business, who are often hired last and passed over for promotions while they are held to the drudgery of routine jobs. Discusses myths about working women, such as higher turnover and absenteeism rates.

Profile of Women Holding Office.
New Brunswick, NJ: Center for the American Woman and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, 1976. ($3.00)

This report is the first nationwide description of the numbers, location and characteristics of women holding elected office at federal, state, county and local levels.

Program to promote women in building.
Industry Week 171: 20 (February 21, 1972).

An article on the announcement of Operation Womanpower, an educational program designed by the National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC) to help qualify women for more responsible positions in the construction industry. The three-phase program ranges from instruction in the basics of construction to courses leading to college degrees.

Progress for women -- men are still more equal.
Fretz, C.F. and Hayman, J. Harvard Business Review 51: 133-142 (September, 1973).

A survey of 20 business organizations undertaken to determine the problems companies -- not only women -- face in regard to equal opportunity efforts. This article considers these problems and contains perspectives from experiences which could add new dimensions to equal opportunity efforts. Six recommendations related to the EEO philosophy are also provided.

Progress report: Women in media.
Marzolf, M. Matrix 59: 10-11+ (Spring, 1974).

A report on a conference on women in the media held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor on March 30-31, 1974. Six women panelists spoke on their views of women's role in the media professions. They discussed problems women reporters have in covering traditionally masculine beats and in implementing affirmative action plans to their advantage.

Radio and TV, too, are woman's work.
Broadcasting 88: 51 (April 14, 1975).

Many women are getting their career starts in broadcasting through sales. This article presents data on broadcast saleswomen as presented at a NAB workshop entitled "Manning a Station with Women."

Review and Synthesis of Research on Women in the World of Work.
Kievit, M.B. Columbus, OH: Center for Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University, 1972. 96 pp. ($.55)

This report attempts to incorporate pertinent related studies that have been made on the working woman's role today. Also notes trends that suggest the changing roles of women. Much emphasis is given to the dual role of many women.

The rise of womanagement.
Anundsen, K. and Gould, K. Innovation 14-23 (September, 1971).

Discusses the implications of the increasing numbers of women in management for organizations. The authors offer guidelines to ease adaptation to this new role. Focuses on eliminating the difference in treatment faced by males and females in the same jobs.

Salute to women in aerospace.
Aerospace 13: 6-11 (February, 1975).

Discusses the range of jobs women fill in aviation and the aeronautical and aerospace sciences. Includes a short history of women's pioneering role in aerospace. Focuses on women's present contributions in aerospace, government, aerospace education, the military, communications and air transportation.

Saturday's Child.
Seed, S. New York, NY: Bantam Books, 1974. ($1.25)

Photographs and interviews focus on 36 women and their jobs and careers -- occupations which until recently were considered out of reach.

The Sex Barrier in Business.
Schwartz, E.B. Atlanta, GA: Georgia State University, School of Business Administration, 1971. 116 pp. ($6.95)

This book explores the uncertain areas of women in careers. The author elicited prejudices and myths which slow female progress in in the business world from a cross section of hundreds of women in management roles and from male corporate executives. She also discusses female hang-ups, which slow women's advancement in business management, concluding that women want the same opportunities, not equality with men.

Sex discrimination against American working women.
Levitin, T. and Quinn, R.P. American Behavioral Scientist 15: 237-254 (November/December, 1971).

This paper presents documentation of the extent to which women are discriminated against economically. Women receive less pay for equal work across the entire spectrum of jobs.

Sex-role attitudes and the career choices of male and female graduate students.
Valentine, D., Ellinger, N. and Williams, M. Vocational Guidance Quarterly 24: 48-53 (September, 1975).

Women in non-traditional fields seem to experience more role strain and discomfort than women in more traditionally feminine fields. The source of the strain may be their male colleagues' attitudes rather than their own.

Sex stereotypes in occupational choice: The case for college women.
Almquist, E.M. Journal of Vocational Behavior 5: 13-22 (August, 1974).

The choice of a male dominated occupation rather than a traditionally feminine one is the single occupational variable which meaningfully divides a class of women who were studied intensively over four years of college. Women who choose occupations which employ largely men differ predictably from women who select feminine occu-pations in their familial influences, work values, work experience, role model influence and some collegiate activities. The two groups do not differ appreciably in sociability experiences or in relationships with parents so it cannot be argued that the work plans of the pioneer women stem from social isolation, rejection or lack of appropriate socialization.

A sexism neutralizing agent.
McCurdy, P.R. Chemical and Engineering News 51: 1 (September 3, 1973).

Report of a speech presented by a woman chemist at the American Chemical Society national meeting. Dr. Johnson outlined a four point program for eliminating sex discrimination: 1) define and measure it; 2) develop objective criteria; 3) gather statistical data; and 4) file complaints with the appropriate government agency. The speaker also discussed and dispelled several of the myths surrounding women's participation in the labor force.

Six women who know enough not to come inside.
Comer, N.A. Mademoiselle 81: 148-149 (June, 1975).

An article on six women who work at outdoor jobs: ranger/technician, ranger/naturalist, cooperative (agriculture) extension agent, archeologist, natural resources specialist and grounds keeper. A few paragraphs detail each woman's job and her attitude toward her work.

Some attitudinal barriers to occupational aspirations in women.
O'Leary, V.E. Psychological Bulletin 81: 809-826 (November, 1974).

Literature review focuses on those attitudinal barriers which may interact to inhibit the woman worker from engaging in the kinds of achievement-directed behavior necessary to ensure her promotion into managerial positions.

Space for women.
Time 102: 71 (November 5, 1973).

Discusses the testing of 12 female nurses in an experiment designed to discover whether weightlessness and reentry forces comparable to those experienced by astronauts affect females more severely than males.

Space: The province of man? Or of woman, too?
Senior Scholastic 104: 9 (March 7, 1974).

The U.S. Space Program was called a "male-only club" by reporters, leading to a Congressional Subcommittee that held hearings to determine if women had been discriminated against. Although Committee findings seem to substantiate this, no changes were made in the NASA programs to include women.

Sputnik to mutnik to picnic?
Holder, W.G. and Korkel, C.R. Space World I-12-108: 46-48 (December, 1972).

The possibility of including women in the space program and its advantages are detailed. The problems encountered as a result of natural jealousies, etc. among a co-ed crew may be detrimental, but the authors feel that women will be part of the program and the complex considerations should be studied.

Staff and distaff: Why women work.
Ghozeil, S. Manpower 5: 11-15 (December, 1973).

This study probes factors that impel wives and mothers to join the labor force. Changing attitudes about women and work are needed -- among women themselves, as well as employers. Reasons why women choose non-traditional jobs are also discussed.

Status of women in parks and recreation.
Kerr, D.L. Parks and Recreation 10: 38-39 (April, 1975).

This is a report of a 1973 nationwide study to determine and compare the numbers of men and women in the parks and recreation profession, the types of positions held, average salaries and educational and experience levels. Some of the results align closely with discriminatory findings in other professions, i.e., salaries for women were lower than for their male colleagues.

The status of women in state and local government.
Eyde, L.D. Public Personnel Management 2: 205-211 (May/June, 1973).

This paper aims to update some of the information in a 1962 report prepared by the Public Personnel Association at the request of the President's Commission on the Status of Women concerning the equal opportunity for women in public employment. Its purpose is to highlight positive actions being taken on behalf of women working for state and local governments as well as to describe the concerns of women employees and the laws affecting them.

Status of women in the field of computing.
Gardner, G.H.F. Computers and Automation 19: 57-58 (January, 1970).

Discusses opportunities available for women in the computer industry and ways in which job discrimination can be combatted.

The status of women in the nuclear industry.
Marcus, G.H. The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 32: 34-39 (April, 1976).

This article is about a recent study which was conducted to determine whether sex discrimination exists in nuclear science job areas. Although such discrimination does exist, the author feels the status of women in the nuclear field and other technical fields should show further improvement in the coming years.

Store wise: Five young women who work with retailers.
Rifield, P. Mademoiselle 77: 160-161 (September, 1973).

Discusses five women in the clothing, cosmetic and publishing businesses who work with retailers. A Merchandise Credit Coordinator, Retail Publicity Director, Retail Fashion Coordinator, Fashion Editor and Divisional Merchandise Manager talk about their duties.

Study of women as space flight candidates completed.
Space World K-2-122: 4-10 (February, 1974).

Discussion of a study in which women were examined by NASA to determine their suitability for space flight. The women, Air Force flight nurses, underwent five weeks of medical tests, the results of which will be analyzed and released at a later date.

Success among women.
Epstein, C.F. Chemical Technology 3: 8-14 (January, 1973).

The author explores the complex reasons for the reduced success motivation among women, suggesting that anxiety about success is not the major deterrent but rather the statistical reality that women do not have much success. Occupational success is a developing phenomenon for women and once women are exposed to it, they will learn to seek and enjoy it.

Successful women in the sciences: An analysis of the determinants.
Kundsin, R.B., editor. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 208: entire issue (March, 1973).

Collection of articles covering personal, educational and economic facets of women in science. Autobiographies of 12 women in the field are provided. Specific articles include: individual life experiences; physician and public health educator; women in academic life; the successful woman executive.

Ten best jobs for women.
Robinson, K. Saturday Evening Post 246: 14-15+ (November, 1974).

Discussion of 10 best non-traditional jobs for women in the 70's. These jobs recruit heavily, pay well and offer an opportunity for advancement: police officers; construction workers; computer operators, programmers and systems analysts; medical technicians and technologists; business economists; accountants; civil service employees; engineers; manufacturing and wholesale trade salesmen; and the armed services.

Ten-point plan developed to advance women in media.
Editor and Publisher 108: 11 (September 27, 1975).

Discusses a 10-point plan developed by a Massachusetts woman to bridge the discriminatory gap between the sexes in the communications profession. A structure for implementing the parity plan was to be considered at the annual meeting of Women in Communications, Inc.

Thirty and holding.
Brice, B. National Association For Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors Journal 36: 162-166 (Summer, 1973).

Provides information on job opportunities for the counselor who wants to work with people, but who wants something besides the traditional student personnel pattern.

Those jobs "for men only" -- many women don't agree.
U.S. News and World Report 79: 86-88 (November 17, 1975).

Examines the trend toward women moving into jobs that were formerly considered for men only. Photos depict women in numerous non-traditional jobs from mounted police to security officer to locomotive engineer.

Today's woman looks for a career.
Lachstadter, L.L. Personnel Administrator 15: 10-11 (February, 1970).

Discusses companies that have hired women for professional, non-secretarial jobs and suggests that such companies have a genuine concern for the individual employee. States that "a company that risks hiring a woman has to have a pretty clear picture of both long-term and short-term job potential."

Travelling Jobs for Women: A Guide to Exciting Careers.
Coppersmith, S.B. New York, NY: Pilot Books, 1972. 48 pp. ($2.00)

This book discusses the travelling job opportunities available for women in business. Where they are, how to get them, what to do after the job is landed and the planning required before starting the trip are explained.

Tribute to minority professionals.
Parks and Recreation 10: 24-32 (April, 1975).

This is a portfolio of 40 pictures with biographies of blacks and women who have been cited for their work in the park and recreation field.

Twenty Facts on Women Workers.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1975. Free.

Fact sheet presenting 20 items about women in the work force today, including information on the types of jobs they hold, pay relative to men's earnings, education attainment, etc.

Uncle Sam wants you: Jobs in the reserve forces.
Kagan, J. McCalls 101: 41 (April, 1974).

This article describes many of the career options available through enlistment in the armed forces reserves. Part-time jobs are easy to obtain, enabling women to avoid inflexible hours. The reserves provide the opportunity to learn trades and skills outside of the traditional roles. The author explains the commitment necessary in joining and the opportunities available.

Underutilization of Women Workers.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1971. 25 pp. ($.35)

Documents aspects of the underutilization of women workers through the use of summary statements and charts. Discussion of underrepresentation in professions, skilled trades, and lower comparative wages are included.

Untapped field for women to enter and clean up.
Edmonds, M. New Woman 1: 43+ (June, 1971).

Six of the greenest fields discussed by the author are space, law, urban planning, engineering, technical communications and sales of high priced services and products.

Up the job ladder, gains for women.
U.S. News and World Report 73: 44-46 (October 2, 1972).

This article describes the gains that women are making in landing jobs once reserved for men. There is still a long way to go, but the trend is an upward one.

U.S. Working Women.
U.S. Department of Labor. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1975. Free.

This book of 56 charts illustrates the growing importance of working women in the U.S. economy. Charts present data on the characteristics of working women and the changes in their status over the past quarter century.

The Utilization of Civilian Women Employees Within the Department of the Army.
U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army. Washington, DC: Department of the Army, 1974. 40 pp. ($5.15)

This report presents a review of major study findings dealing with such factors as male-female distribution within the DA civilian work force, the effects of this distribution on moving women into position to compete for positions, the relationship of sex to grade and income, the importance of sex role attitudes, and fundamental recommendations for change.

Utilization of women in the military.
Goldman, N. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 406: 107-116 (March, 1973).

An examination of increasing utilization of women in the armed forces. The author does not feel that major changes will occur in the role of women in the military or that they will be utilized in combat.

Wanted: A more realistic educational preparation for women.
Zuersher, D.J. Educational Leadership 33: 118-122 (November, 1975).

Women's career aspirations can be elevated more effectively and constructively through providing needed adjustments both in the formal and informal curricula. This article discusses the need to improve educational programs for women, encouraging them to prepare for a career -- not necessarily in one of the traditionally female occupations. Recommendations are provided for changing curricula and raising women's levels of awareness.

Waterworks: Five women in oceanography.
Comer, N.A. Mademoiselle 79: 146+ (June, 1974).

An article on five women who work in oceanographic positions, such as researchers, divers and animal trainers. The women's backgrounds and job descriptions are included. They discuss the male attitudes and conflicts they have encountered in this traditionally male profession.

What profits from lib? Jobs: Inching to equality.
Lewis, B. House Beautiful 115: 10+ (April, 1973).

Since the 1972 court rulings outlawing sexual discrimination, women have been making small gains in the employment world. Affirmative action programs are helping women reach higher level jobs. Some fields are opening up more quickly than others (medicine and chemistry for example remain static), but progress is evident.

What's so rare as a woman on Wall Street.
Wohl, L.C. Ms 1: 82-84+ (June, 1973).

Discusses women who work with securities. Includes a short history of women's entrance into Wall Street. Discusses the statistics, discrimination and male attitudes toward women in this field. Only 5% of all sales jobs and 6.5% of all management jobs are held by women in this field.

Where women work -- an analysis by industry and occupation.
McCaddy, B.J. and Waldman, E. Monthly Labor Review 97: 3-13 (May, 1974).

Discusses trends in women's employment by industry and occupation, which found that women remain clustered in fewer occupation groups than men. Includes tables and charts to show women's concentration in the various occupations. Discusses the rise of self-employed women, from 17% to 26%, and occupational shifts between 1940 and 1970.

Why can't women be more like men.
Prather, J. American Behavioral Scientist 15: 172-182 (November/December, 1971).

The author summarizes differential childhood socialization of males and females. Girls are socialized to be more oriented towards people, to be other-directed and dependent. This results in lower occupational aspirations for women and does not encourage them to seek careers outside the traditionally female areas.

Why have there been no great women artists?
Nochlin, L. Art News 69: 22-49+ (January, 1971).

This article is devoted to a discussion of the complex social, educational and institutional forces which have been affecting women throughout history. One result of these forces has been that women have not developed as artists, a problem detailed historically by the author. In addition to Ms. Nochlin's discussion, the comments of eight women artists are presented.

Why haven't women become great composers?
Rabson, G.R. and Rose, J. High Fidelity 23: 46-53 (February, 1973).

Two authors discuss the place of women in music: one, a feminist, feels women composers have been squelched by men while the other, a psychologist, feels women lack the ultimate creative spark.

Why not a woman?
Sedaka, J.B. American Education 11: 11-15 (December, 1975).

Describes pilot projects sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education (Women in New Careers), which are attempting to institutionalize the concept of vocational choice without sex stereotyping. Also discusses the type of woman who seeks non-traditional training.

Why Not Be . . . .
Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1970-1976.

This series of pamphlets produced by the Women's Bureau presents information on non-traditional job opportunities for women in a variety of fields.

Why Not Be a Public Relations Worker? Careers for Women.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1970. ($.10)

This brochure describes what a public relations worker does, what it pays and opportunities for women in the field.

Why not women in industrial education?
Feirer, J.L. Industrial Education 63: 19 (January, 1974).

This letter from the editor encourages industrial, vocational and technical education programs to eliminate sex discrimination through co-education. Discusses restructuring educational programs from elementary school through post-secondary education.

The woman composer.
The School Musician Director and Teacher 42: 69+ (May, 1971).

A condensation of an article, "And Don't Call Them 'Lady' Composers." Discusses why there have been no "great" women composers, and lists recorded works by women composers.

Womanpower: A new force in the mining labor pool.
Lasky, J.E. Engineering and Mining Journal 176: 63-67 (February, 1975).

This article discusses reasons for the increased numbers of women in the mining industry -- both as professionals and laborers. Reasons cited include better pay, the labor shortage in the industry and government legislation prohibiting sex discrimination. Why women choose mining work, how men on the job react to women workers and professional opportunities are examined.

The Woman's Guide to Starting a Business.
Jessup, C. and Chipps, G. New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1976. 266 pp. ($8.95)

This book explains step-by-step how a woman can start her own business. In addition, women who have started their own businesses tell what it is like to operate such businesses as a travel agency or boutique, manage a restaurant, own a bookstore, etc. Interviews with women in every field from retailing to maintenance and repair services make this a fount of practical advice from successful women entrepreneurs.

Woman's Place: Options and Limits in Professional Careers
Epstein, C.F. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1970. 220 pp. ($6.95)

Sociological analysis is used to identify the social factors that assign women to their place and also arouse debate over whether this relegation is any longer necessary or desirable.

Women.
Ramparts 11: 22 (November, 1972).

This brief article outlines discrimination in the health care field. Of all health care workers, 75% are women, yet 90% of the doctors are men; female practical nurses earn an average of $10 per week less than their male colleagues.

Women: Action Not Reaction.
Slevin, D. and Byham, W.C., editors. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Business, 1971. 87 pp.

This proceedings of a conference contains papers on a variety of topics including: The Women's Bureau and action programs; programs for full employment of women at IBM; and increased opportunities for women through management assessment centers.

Women and Achievement.
Mednick, M.T., Tangri, S.S. and Hoffman, L.W., editors. Washington, DC: Hemisphere Publishing Corp., 1975. 447 pp.

Presents a collection of 25 papers on the social psychological aspects of women and achievement, focusing on motivational factors and cross-cultural and intracultural variations. Sex roles and social change, employment and education and fear of success are covered.

Women and Business: Agenda for the Seventies.
New York, NY: General Electric Company, March, 1972. 60 pp.

This study is the fifth in a continuing series of Business Environment Reports on major social, political and economic trends of the next decade. Women and Business concentrates on the origins and future of the women's rights movement, with particular emphasis on the business related issues. Interviews, literature searches and conferences were utilized in evaluating the role of women in business.

Women and industrial education.
Bjorkquist, D.C. School Shop 32: 58-62 (March, 1973).

This article deals with three questions: 1) What is the employment status of women? 2) What do advocates of the women's rights movement want? and 3) How should industrial educators respond to the women's rights movement? The author feels it is time for industrial education, a field generally offered for men only, to re-evaluate its position on the education of women.

Women and jobs in a changing world.
Koontz, E.D. American Vocational Journal 45: 13-15 (December, 1970).

The theme of this article is that the ultimate measure of the woman's movement will probably be the changes which occur in vocational opportunities for American women. Examines the wage gap pointing out that women in most cases are more likely to be employed in lower skilled, lower paying jobs. Broadened opportunities are needed in vocational education programs to ultimately place women in those skilled jobs in which they are underrepresented.

Women and men -- a true partnership?
Press Woman 38: 2-8 (October, 1975).

This article presents data related to women in the workforce, pointing out their difficulties in obtaining employment in fields other than the traditionally held women's jobs. Also presented are data about salary levels and other discriminatory practices.

Women and minority scientists.
Vetter, B.M. Science 189: 751 (September 5, 1975).

Discusses proportion of women and minorities in the scientific work force.

Women and Wall Street.
Brady, J. Harper's Bazaar 105: 152 (October, 1972).

Some of the nation's largest financial institutions are wooing women both as investors and as employees. This article explores how Blyth, Eastman, Dillon and Company recruits women and how it advises female clients on their investment objectives.

Women as a wasted resource.
Koontz, E.D. Compact 4: 10-11 (August, 1970).

The author emphasizes the need for an expansion of vocational education programs to help train more people, including vast numbers of women and girls. In the meantime, she feels society needs to examine its prejudices about what occupations are suitable for females. In choosing an occupation, the criteria should be interest and aptitude with emphasis on ability, not suitability.

Women at work: A symposium.
Monthly Labor Review 93: entire issue (June, 1970).

Collection of articles on women and their expanding role in the labor market.

Women at work -- outdoors.
Cross, J. Soil Conservation 39: 9-10 (June, 1974).

Reports on the women field personnel of the Soil Conservation Service. Until recently, all "outdoors" jobs -- SCS technical field positions -- were held by men. Now, 24 women are employed in the field as soil conservationists, soil scientists, economists, engineers or technicians. Profiles several of these women.

Women at work: Women workers and manpower demands in the 1970's.
Hedges, J. Monthly Labor Review 93: 19-29 (June, 1970).

Outlines the concentration of women in a comparatively few occupations and their relative non-representation in some professions and skilled trades. Discusses professions in search of workers, such as medicine, dentistry, engineering and science, and the need for workers in several skilled trades as appliance servicemen, business machine servicemen and automotive mechanics. Stresses that the need for more workers in these occupations and the growing acceptance of full occupational equality for women are causing employers to recruit from a broader base, thereby opening up these traditionally male jobs to women.

Women, careers, and counseling: The new era.
Parrish, J.B. National Association for Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors Journal 38: 11-19 (Fall, 1974).

Discusses the challenge that the new labor market for women poses for career counselors. They must change with the times and prepare women for new careers.

Women crack the old job barriers.
Changing Times 28: 15-17 (October, 1974).

This article discusses the move by women into traditionally male occupations, but emphasizes that the move is slow. Points out where to find new openings, how to crack the stereotyping and lists organizations that are helping women get blue-collar jobs. Emphasizes that women's strongest defenses are demonstration of ability to do the job and determination.

Women in business.
MBA 6: 4-17 (March, 1972).

Special section of this issue contains four articles two of which are relevant to non-traditional occupations: "Bankwomen: The Atmosphere is Changing" and "How Much of a Woman Should a Woman in Business Be?"

Women in contracting: Growing source of management skill.
Gizyn, C. DE/Journal 222: 15-18 (November, 1973).

First of a three-article series on women in various types of contracting jobs. Surveys the trends in increased numbers of women in contracting as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics/U.S. Department of Labor and reports on the convention of the National Association of Women in Construction where the author surveyed 25% of the attendees to determine the type of work and positions held. Case studies of four female association executives are provided.

Women in contracting. Part II.
Gizyn, C. DE/Journal 223: 15-16 (January, 1974).

Part 2 of a three-part series based on surveys and interviews conducted during the annual convention of the National Association of Women in Construction. This article highlights women in the mechanical contracting field including executives of companies, a plumber and an estimator. All felt the major difference between the roles of males and females in their field was that women must continually prove their capability.

Women in contracting. Part III.
Gizyn, C. DE/Journal 227: 42+ (February, 1976).

Third in a three-article series on women in contracting. This article focuses on Berniece Gifford, owner of Dixie Plumbing Company in Dallas, Texas. After her husband's death, Ms. Gifford continued managing the company, having earned a master plumbers license during his illness. She has been elected first woman secretary-treasurer of the Texas Association of Sanitary Engineers. Ms. Gifford believes her petite size is actually beneficial in her occupation: the petite size makes it easier to crawl under sinks and houses.

Women in design.
Design and Environment 5: entire issue (Spring, 1974).

Collection of articles on three exceptional women designers and other aspects this predominantly male field.

Women in distribution.
Adams, H. Distribution Worldwide 73: 35-39 (November, 1974).

Although there are more opportunities for female managers in traffic and distribution, the percentage of females is still very small. This article examines the role of women as professionals in traffic and distribution.

Women in government.
The Bureaucrat 1: entire issue (Fall, 1972).

This issue, dealing with women in government, examines what happens within the federal bureaucracy when the Presidency promotes equal opportunity for all. While discussions concentrate on women within the federal bureaucracy, the female work force in general is also considered. The most relevant article deals with the increasing role of women in diplomacy.

Women in health care.
Navarro, V. New England Journal of Medicine 292: 398-402 (February 20, 1975).

Examines sex discrimination within the health care field and recommends a political strategy for change.

Women in labor.
Suelzle, M. Trans-action 8: 50-58 (November, 1970).

This article looks at social trends that affect the changing profile of women in the labor force and at some myths and stereotypes that surround the working woman.

Women in labor unions.
Dewey, L.M. Monthly Labor Review 94: 42 (February, 1971).

Discusses women as trade union members and as union officers and reports on their recent activities. Discusses unions with women's memberships ranging from 12% to 97%.

Women in national service.
Mead, M. Teachers College Record 73: 59-63 (September, 1971).

Discusses the role of women in the armed forces and in civilian services such as VISTA. The author feels that women should play an integral part in both areas.

Women in non-traditional roles: Hurdles, challenges, rewards.
Davis, E.C. Educational Horizons 53: 98-101 (Spring, 1975).

Discusses how women are directed into sex-stereotyped jobs at the lowest end of the wage scale, due to discrimination and perpetuation of myths about women workers. Offers reasons for this imbalance in the working world and reports on women's representation in non-traditional fields.

Women in publishing: Subtle discrimination, but lower pay.
Publishers Weekly 204: 48 (June 4, 1973).

The conclusions of a status of women in publishing survey conducted by the Women's National Book Association are reported in this article. Principal conclusions were that sexual discrimination is subtle in the publishing field, that women receive lower pay for equal work, must work harder for a position of equal importance and are generally excluded from the decision-making process.

Women in publishing: Where do they feel they're going?
Geracimos, A. Publishers Weekly 206: 22-27 (November 11, 1974).

Although women have greatly improved their position in publishing in recent years, they still have a long way to go. This article concentrates on women in trade houses, although it does touch on other aspects of the publishing industry. Also includes a panel discussion among women in publishing about the problems of getting ahead and staying there.

Women in safety management -- is their day dawning?
Occupational Hazards 34: 55-57 (February, 1972).

Discusses women safety directors, industrial hygienists and safety supervisors. Estimates that there are probably no more than a dozen women in those industrial disciplines in the U.S. Includes male viewpoints, favoring and opposing women entering these fields, and forecasts women's future growth in these areas.

Women in science.
Simmons, J.E. Science 170: 201 (October 9, 1970).

This brief article examines some of the issues facing women -- particularly women in science -- in the labor market. Salary disparities and the underrepresentation of women in the sciences are discussed along with some of the reasons for the situation. Also described is the First Symposium on Women in Science, created by the AAAS, to study these problems.

Women in Science and Technology: A Report on the Workshop on Women in Science and Technology.
Ruina, E., editor. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1974. 39 pp. ($2.00)

This report on a workshop held at MIT on May 21-23, 1973, deals with representation of women in the skilled trades and professions. Approximately 100 men and women met to discuss reasons for the small numbers of women in science and technology and to develop some tactics for promoting more opportunities for women.

Women in the age of science and technology.
Friedman, B., editor. Impact of Science on Society 20 (January/March, 1970).

This issue deals with different aspects of women in today's world: women in space, women in the world of work, women in science, among others. Emphasis is on the place women should hold in our changing society.

Women in the labor force: The middle years.
Klein, D.P. Monthly Labor Review 98: 10-16 (November, 1975).

This article provides statistical data on the employment status of women between 25 and 54 years of age and compares the annual averages of 1964 and 1974. As of May, 1974, earnings differentials between men and women persist. Within the professional and technical category, women comprise less than 10% of the engineers, doctors and lawyers.

Women in the Work Force.
Katzell, M.E. and Byham, W.C., editors. New York, NY: Behavioral Publications, 1972. 76 pp. ($8.95)

Presents the edited proceedings of a national conference focusing on the need for change in the ways organizations utilize women. The conference concentrated almost exclusively on providing higher-level managerial and professional opportunities for women already employed. What is being done in the area of increased opportunities for women is discussed as well as the attitudes of women themselves.

Women in the work force.
Retail Clerks Advocate 63: 19-20 (March, 1970).

Discussion of women in the work force with an emphasis on the number of women in the Retail Clerks International Association.

Women in the workforce: Where they stand, what they want.
Management Review 59: 20-23 (November, 1970).

Discusses the prevalent discrimination against women who work in factories. Includes few federal guidelines to stop discrimination. The article details several of the female demands for equal opportunity with men including the push of women into management positions and other male-dominated positions such as steelworkers and engineers.

Women in the workplace.
Monthly Labor Review 97: 3-58 (May, 1974).

Eight articles in this issue report on the continuing problems women face in the labor force with respect to sex stereotyping in the skilled trades; women remain clustered in fewer occupational groups than men, the occupational structure towards professions being dominated by men. This issue focuses on opening fields to women.

Women in vocational education: Symposium.
Gillie, A.C., editor. American Vocational Journal 49: 34-46+ (November, 1974).

This selection of articles deals with the theme of professional opportunities for women in vocational education. Topics are: equal rights for women in employment and education; the status of women educators in community colleges; and sex stereotyping at the professional level.

Women on computing.
Dermer, L. Computer Decisions 6: 17+ (May, 1974).

Several women in the computer field were informally interviewed about discriminatory and sexist practices they have confronted, general problems and gripes and how women are progressing in this area. Some women had encountered much sexism, others very little, but most of the women did feel that computers are a good field for women with conditions improving all the time.

Women: Personal and Environmental Factors in Role Identification and Career Choice.
Karman, F.J. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-25, 789. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This is an exploratory study designed to define the roles of two types of women: those who choose to pursue stereotypic masculine careers and those who elect stereotypic feminine careers. The variable that best distinguished "traditionals" from "non-traditionals" was a theoretical orientation, i.e., a measure of a propensity for using the scientific, analytical method of thinking.

Women push for union power.
Business Week 2324: 102 (March 30, 1974).

The Coalition of Labor Union Women was organized by women to strengthen their voice in union affairs. This article discusses the reasons women are becoming so active and their goals.

Women speak out on DP careers.
Asprey, W. and Laffan, A.W. Datamation 21: 41-43 (August, 1975).

The results of a one-page questionnaire sent to 425 women presently or formerly employed in the computer field are presented. Some of the findings indicate that while women generally felt they received fair treatment at their level, they also felt that some discriminatory and sexist practices exist.

Women -- Technical Fields and the Time Trap.
Bobbitt, B.M. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1974. 31 pp. ($1.85 plus postage)

This document addresses itself to the changing attitudes concerning jobs acceptable to and for women, and the time lag involved in their qualification in technical skills. Myths and facts about women workers are explored and discounted. The author holds to the position that men are male, women are female and jobs are neuter.

Women: The wasted resource!
Kealiher, C.L. The Personnel Administrator 18: 15-18 (July-August, 1973).

The author, a personnel officer, discusses the problems women face in seeking equal job opportunities. She feels women are wasted as a resource because they are not being utilized to their fullest potential. Supervisors and others must be encouraged to consider women for positions heretofore held by men.

Women who should be in accounting.
Hoffman, M.E. National Public Accountant 18: 8-11 (May, 1973).

The women who should be in accounting are those capable women now employed as secretaries, accounting clerks and computer operators, according to this article. Opportunities for women in accounting are discussed.

Women who want to be women.
Shapiro, E.T. The Woman Physician 26: 399-405+ (August, 1971).

Discusses experiences and feelings of married working women, most of whom have children. Delineates conflicts about these roles which manifest themselves in relations with various social groups. The author's subjects included 28 physician-mothers (resident psychiatrists enrolled in a training program), 11 of the author's patients and 11 acquaintances or college classmates of the author.

Women workers and manpower demands in the 1970's.
Hedges, J.H. Monthly Labor Review 93: 19-29 (June, 1970).

Outlines the concentration of women in comparatively few occupations and their relative absence from some professions and skilled trades. Manpower projections of the Department of Labor indicate the need for women to seek employment outside "women's" occupations but this depends on improved counseling and occupational preparation of women, and on the will of women themselves.

Women workers: Gaining power, seeking more.
U.S. News and World Report 73: 104-107 (November 13, 1972).

Women in trade unions, to a greater extent than ever before, are demanding a stronger voice in the labor organizations and on the job. The article takes a look at what is happening in unions as a result of women's bid for leadership.

Women workers: Profile of a growing force.
Jacobson, C. American Federationist 81: 9-15 (July, 1974).

With decreasing family size, legislation outlawing discrimination and the emergence of the women's movement, there is an accented trend toward higher female consciousness of career potentials. However, those women entering the traditional men's occupations find themselves in low level jobs with limited futures.

Women's lib and women designers.
Dreyfus, P.A. Print 24: 29-35 (May, 1970).

Although job opportunities for women in the design field are ample, their salaries are lower than men's, they do not get promoted as frequently and they face countless forms of sexism and discrimination throughout their careers. This article discusses these problems as they relate to women in or seeking to enter the design field.

Women's participation in the labor organizations.
Monthly Labor Review 97: 3-9 (October, 1974).

Women comprise 20% of union enrollment. This article examines the various aspects of union membership by women, including where they are concentrated, their earnings, participation in union activities and the offices they hold.

Women's work: Small business.
Jeffries, G.T. National Business Woman 55: 4-5+ (May, 1974).

Discusses discrimination women face in getting loans to start a small business. Includes a profile of a woman partnership that set up a small business and failed. Provides advice on setting up your own business.

Working in the '70's.
Mademoiselle 78: 58-61 (January, 1974).

Describes 14 fields in which job prospects vary at this time (accounting, medicine, statistics, and others) with predictions about employment potential for women. Also included are tips on using employment agencies and advice on selecting a site where job prospects are good.

The Working Woman: A Male Manager's View.
Killian, R.A. New York, NY: American Management Association, 1971. 214 pp. ($14.50)

This book provides guides for achieving maximum harmony and performance results with women. It is the hope of the author that it will significantly aid the rapid expansion of women into all levels of business and management.

The working woman: Can counselors take the heat?
Lewis, J. Personnel and Guidance Journal 51: 109-113 (February 1972).

Conversation with a woman whose career began as an assembler, continued through factory and clerk jobs and the bargaining committee of the United Auto Workers. She is now a member of the UAW women's department. Her opinion is that women face more discrimination at the bottom of the career ladder than at the top and suggests a role for counselors in providing equal opportunity for women.

Young, successful and first.
Saturday Evening Post 246: 50-53+ (October, 1974).

Presents profiles of eight young women who are making contributions in fields rarely touched by women before: surgeon, author, sportscaster, rodeo champion, White House aide, naval aviator, medical scientist and rabbi.

Your Future as a Working Woman.
Stevenson, G. New York, NY: Richards Rosen Press, Inc., 1975. 190 pp. ($4.80)

The author explains why high school girls need to plan careers and how to make the most of their working years. Statistics on job prospects in traditional and non-traditional occupations, women's work patterns and organizations offering career counseling for women are also given.

You've come a long way, baby.
Patrick, R.L. Datamation 21: 193-196 (December, 1975).

The author, a systems designer and management consultant, distills his experience to help women who are trying to get ahead in the computer industry. He examines the current situation and encourages women to seek a career in the field. Although he points out that bias is still evident, he feels things are changing for the better.

0075.
Slavens, P.J. Journal of College Placement 36: 72-75 (Fall, 1975).

Occupational Outlook is a series of programs that grew out of a need by Purdue University's women to know more about career opportunities. A career information and development program, it provided women students with information and a motivating force to explore their potential, particularly in non-traditional areas of work.

II. Women in Non-Traditional Skilled/Vocational Occupations

All they need is a good truck.
Horan, J. Off Our Backs 4: 15 (April, 1974).

Two women in Washington, D.C. have formed The Trucking Collective, Inc., an all women's trucking enterprise serving alternative anti-profit food stores in the area. This article discusses problems encountered and positive aspects in their struggle to break into this male dominated occupation.

All we want for Christmas is our jobs back.
Kempton, M. Ms 4: 68-69 (December, 1975).

Policewomen as well as policemen in New York City are being laid off as a result of a shortage of money. The author discusses how this is a set-back for women in police work and what it's like being on the force.

Anything you can do, Mari-Lou can do better.
Life 69: 70-73 (September 25, 1970).

This article describes the work of Mari-Lou MacDonald, a Canadian stunt woman who is active in the film industry.

Apprenticeship Training in the 1970's: Report of a Conference.
U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1974. 100 pp. ($1.85)

Report summarizing 18 papers presented at a 1973 conference held on various aspects of apprenticeship training in the U.S. Subjects include training activities, follow-up studies, apprenticeship opportunities for blacks and women, manpower data collection and retrieval, and the European experience.

Awilla K. Anderson: Burlington Northern yardmaster.
The Railroad Yardmaster 54: 20 (October, November, December, 1972).

A short article about the first female yardmaster and how she got where she is. Discusses her personal background, but does not describe the job.

Barn-building, fence-mending, goat-raising, well-digging women.
Westin, J. Ms 3: 22 (August, 1974).

An article on Country Women, a working collective of six farms in Mendocino County, California. The women, about 20 in all, had no rural background before joining the collective. Besides their farmwork, they produce Country Women, a 64-page magazine (available from P.O. Box 51, Albion, California 95401) and sponsor a 5-day country women's festival each fall.

Beating the odds: Five who made it in appliance-tv field.
Wollman, J. Merchandising Week 106: 14-15 (September 16, 1974).

Success stories of five women who have broken into the traditionally male television and appliance sales field. All manage or own their own stores and believe that the personalized approach women can use in sales is a definite asset.

Beauty and the frames.
CWA News 31: 1 (July, 1972).

A one paragraph article about a female framer. Does not describe the job.

Billie Jean King goes for the net profits.
Woodbury, R. Life 71: 77 (November 19, 1971).

Billie Jean King became the first woman athlete to win $100,000 in one year. This article describes her attempts to upgrade the prestige that should be part of women's tennis.

Boxing promoter.
Lapin, J. WomenSports 3: 50-52 (January, 1976).

Aileen Eaton has been a boxing promoter for 33 years and has built the Olympic in Los Angeles into the Nation's top boxing emporium. This article discusses her career.

Cabbies to whistle at.
Newsweek 76: 78 (August 31, 1970).

Discusses the increasing phenomenon of women taxi drivers, including a look at three women in the business in various parts of the country.

California opens 590 apprentice training programs to women.
Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration News 137: 1+ (March 1, 1976).

Discusses a new state-wide policy in California which requires that 5% state-supported craft and trade apprenticeship training programs be opened to women by 1977. Although the proposed program must be approved by the U.S. Department of Labor before being implemented, supporters feel it is a positive step in affirmative action for women.

Careers and Opportunities in Retailing.
Willinsky, H. New York, NY: E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1970. 257 pp.

The author presents a picture of retailing in action with information about types of stores and retailing, and kinds of jobs.

Careers for Women in Uniform.
Heiman, G., Jr. and Myers, V.H. New York, NY: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1971. 224 pp.

This book explores women's opportunities for careers in the armed forces. Background information about the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force is provided in addition to discussions about specific types of careers available.

Changing patterns: Woman Air Force machinist finds job a lot like sewing.
Manpower 32: 12-13 (December, 1974).

Article about Marjorie Linder, the first woman to complete a machine apprenticeship program run by the Air Force. Ms. Linder feels her job is not unattractive work for a woman.

Construction women now 5000 strong.
Roads and Streets 113: 50-51 (January, 1970).

Focuses on the National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC) and its members. Discusses activities of the group, whose members number over 5,000, such as publication of a national magazine, The NAWIC Image, and sponsoring design contests for high school students. The organization's members include general contractors, estimators, accountants, lawyers and owners of businesses.

Contract signed to train women as bricklayers, painters, plasterers at Keystone Job Corps Center.
Job Corps Happenings 10: 1 (November, 1974).

Discusses the signing of contracts between the trade unions and the Department of Labor to train women in several non-traditional occupations.

A CWA woman's place? It's doing her job.
CWA News 31: 5 (January, 1972).

A short article about three CWA women in non-traditional jobs -- telephone lineman, industrial truck operator and crane operator. Describes the telephone lineman's job.

Dairywoman: Why not?
Dairyherd Management 9:26 (April, 1972).

Mrs. Gloria Conant of Richmond, Vermont was named Vermont's "Dairyman of the Year" in 1971: the first woman ever to receive the honor. Mrs. Conant assumed the management of a 780-acre farm, yielding 13,969 lbs. of milk and 577 lbs. of butterfat (on a 4.1 average test), after her husband died. She feels that farm wives are especially capable of assuming farm management because the married couple must serve as a team anyway. Her personal life and management techniques are discussed.

Dark as a dungeon way down in the mines.
Bernard, J. and Rasnick, E. Ms 3: 19 (April, 1975).

An article on Sue Fields and Alice Clifton, believed to be the first women to file claims for black lung benefits, who are having difficulty convincing Social Security officials that they really worked as miners. The women insist that they mined coal for 12 years when they worked as child-labor for the Jewel Ridge Coal Company. At the time the article was published, the case was still pending.

Diamonds and dust.
Hogan, C.L. WomenSports 3: 39-41 (June, 1976).

This year, for the first time, women softball players will have the opportunity to earn money and professional recognition. Although some have doubts about the success of women's pro softball, the players are grateful for the chance to play.

The drill sergeant is a lady.
Ebony 27: 84-86+ (December, 1972).

A profile of Sergeant Gloria A. McKemey, an assistant drill instructor at the United States Marine Training Base at Parris Island, S.C. One of twelve female drill instructors, Sergeant McKemey drills her female platoons to perfect "all march routines." Sergeant McKemey is a six-year veteran of the Marines.

Earthmoving project liberates twenty-five women.
Engineering News-Record 193: 14 (October 10, 1974).

Reports on 25 women non-union construction workers in Heard County, Georgia. They operate rollers, dump trucks and bulldozers and draw wages of $5 to $6.75 an hour. Only one of the women had construction experience before coming to this job.

Equal Employment Opportunity in Trucking: An Industry at the Crossroads.
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1971. 78 pp.

Report on minority and women employment practices in the U.S. trucking industry, based on government and non-government sources. Statistical data include 1970 employment totals and percentages for black, Spanish speaking, and women employees in the trucking industry; states with high black employee participation; and employment totals and minority group participation in trucking companies.

Evaluation of policewomen on patrol in a suburban police department.
Sherman, L.J. Journal of Police Science and Administration 3: 434-438 (December, 1975).

This is the report of a study conducted to determine whether women are able to perform as well as men on general patrol. The findings were that sex is not a determining factor in performance with consistency of data from three locations. No effort was made to determine what type of woman makes a good patrol officer, a more complex issue.

An Exploratory Analysis of Certain Characteristics of Policewomen.
Perlstein, G.R. Dissertation, The Florida State University, 1971. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #71-25, 795. 163 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Exploratory study to discover the relationship of certain background characteristics of policewomen to their reason for choosing their occupation, their job satisfaction and morale and their degree of anomia.

Face-to-face with a female Senate page.
Kinsley, M.E. and McConnell, E., editors. Seventeen 30: 52 (November, 1971).

The duties of a Senate page are described with the responsibilities of the position and its potential as a learning experience. Ellen McConnell, one of the first female Senate pages, gives a personal account of her life and job.

A facelift for industrial arts.
Patterson, D.D. Man/Society/Technology 34: 85-86 (December, 1974).

This article discusses a demonstration program featuring women in industrial arts which can educate a school population to the fact that industrial arts is for everyone, both male and female.

Female apprentices.
Engineering News-Record 196: 16 (February 19, 1976).

The state of California recently removed all the sex barriers that have barred women from all-male building trades' apprenticeship programs. If the plan is approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, women will be provided equal training opportunities, this article reports.

Female data processor.
Willoughby, T.C. Journal of Educational Data Processing 8: 17-20 (May, 1971).

Discusses attitudinal differences between male and female data processors. Reports on the author's doctoral dissertation on this topic, which found that managers intending to keep a happy group of women should provide congenial associates as well as sympathetic and competent supervisors. Participants in the study were 437 men and 90 women in 26 Minneapolis-St. Paul organizations. Reports that little, if any, wage discrimination was found between women and men data processors.

Female fuzz: Policewomen on the beat.
Newsweek 80: 117 (October 23, 1972).

Discusses women assigned to regular patrol duty in police departments in major cities. Discusses male objections and acceptance, women's problems with clothing and equipment, and community support for the female police.

Fifteen new health careers for you.
Freese, A.S. Seventeen 31: 65+ (August, 1972).

Outlines 15 health careers for which a 4-year college degree is not required.The careers include new jobs in the areas of: water pollution, dentistry, radiology, medical records (automated), EKG and EEG technology and paramedical work.

Filling the police lineup.
Singer, J. Manpower 6: 25-28 (September, 1974).

This article discusses a study of personnel practices by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Foundation in cooperation with the Educational Testing Service. The study showed a lag in the hiring of women and minority officers.

First women get jobs underground.
Looney, B. United Mine Worker Journal 58: 7 (January 16-31, 1974).

Discusses the opportunities now open for women in the mining industry. In December, 1973, two women were hired as underground coal miners and since then others have joined them. The article states that money seems to be the primary reason for women seeking these types of jobs.

Fix your lipstick, Mac.
Distribution Worldwide 74: 50 (September, 1975).

Discusses the increasing numbers of female truck drivers and points out that many major motor carriers are actively recruiting women -- especially as husband and wife teams.

The force of change: New opportunities for women in police work.
Stevenson, G. Occupational Outlook Quarterly 16: 10-15 (Winter, 1972).

The range of law enforcement jobs open to women has traditionally been very limited. Opportunities for women are expanding with some police forces assigning policewomen to areas previously reserved for men -- patrol work, traffic control, investigative and detective work, and guard duty. The movement is still in its infancy but if the trend continues women will find an increasing number and range of job opportunities in law enforcement.

Good welder, terrible cook.
Welding Journal 52: 590 (September, 1973).

The first woman to graduate from Illinois State University with a degree in industrial arts joins a small but growing membership of female welders in the U.S. This brief article describes Ms. Ottolino's education and career aspirations.

A Great Field for a Woman.
Edgewood, MD: National Guard Advertising Support Center, 1975. 12 pp. Free.

This brochure outlines career and job opportunities available for women in the National Guard. Job training programs, salaries and other information is provided.

Guy and dolls.
Rudy, W.H. Vocational Guidance Quarterly 20: 142-143 (December, 1971).

This article by a sports columnist acclaims the employment of women at race tracks as grooms, exercisers and hot walkers.

A high-flying ladybug.
Deford, F. Sports Illustrated 41: 108+ (November 25, 1974).

An article on Denise Boudrot, an apprentice jockey. The author states that she is "far and away the leading rider at Suffolk Downs in Boston." Includes details on her riding style and her personal life.

Hiring women to do men's work.
Progressive Grocer 50: 84-88 (January, 1971).

Reports that women are finding a wider range of job opportunities in supermarkets, particularly in part-time positions. Gives pros and cons of female, as opposed to male, supermarket employees. Emphasizes that the tight male labor market sent the stores toward hiring women for setting up displays, stacking shelves, etc.

How to succeed in a journeyman's world.
Baker, B.K. Womanpower (Special issue of Manpower Magazine) 7: 38-42 (November, 1975).

A discussion of U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration efforts to increase the percentage of women in apprenticeship programs through the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

In the manner of Rosie the Riveter.
Harris, E. Womanpower (Special issue of Manpower Magazine) 7: 26-29 (November, 1975).

A discussion of U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration programs training women for non-traditional jobs.

Jobs at your own risk.
Calvert, C. Mademoiselle 79: 124-125+ (June, 1974).

Details careers of five women who work in high-risk jobs: an animal trainer, a rodeo rider, a stunt woman, a motorcycle racer and a professional firefighter. Each woman and her job are discussed in four to five paragraphs.

Jockey was a lady.
Sports Illustrated 35: 24-29 (July 5, 1971).

A picture story on women who work with horses in the stables and several who ride thoroughbreds as jockeys.

Karen Riale becomes first woman member of the United States Air Force Band of Washington, D.C.
The School Musician Director and Teacher 44: 52 (June-July, 1973).

An article on Sergeant Karen Riale, the first female performing member of one of America's four major military service bands. The clarinetist's background is given and her work history leading up to her present position is outlined.

Labor Department: More female apprentices.
Engineering News-Record 193: 49 (July 25, 1974).

The U.S. Department of Labor is stepping up its efforts to bring women into male-dominated trades through apprenticeship programs. However, it is generally felt that women will continue to be excluded from high-paying construction jobs unless a strong affirmative action plan with goals and timetables is implemented.

Ladies in TV servicing form club.
Radio-Electronics 42: 12+ (October, 1971).

This brief article describes the formation of a nationwide club exclusive to women engaged in professional electronic servicing. The purpose of the club is to encourage more women to enter the field of consumer electronics repair and to serve as a forum for exchanging ideas and information on technical developments.

Ladies of the links.
Gornick, V. Look 35: 69-70 (May 18, 1971).

A look at some of the 180 members of the Ladies Professional Golf Association with a focus on their personal lives as governed by their commitment to the sport. They travel constantly and rarely win significant amounts of money for their efforts.

A lady behind the lens.
Maple, J. Ebony 31: 44-46 (February, 1976).

An article on the first black woman member of Cinematographers Local 644 in New York. The film camerawoman discusses her typical work week, rate of pay and duties.

Lady highway engineer barred from work in tunnel.
Roads and Streets 115: 84 (August, 1972).

A short 7-paragraph piece about Janet Bonnema, a 33-year-old engineering technician who qualified for a position with the state highway department on a tunneling project cutting through the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The contractor, however, refuses to let Ms. Bonnema enter the tunnel on which she works every day because, according to Rocky Mountain rock-mining lore, women "below ground" are bad luck. After 18 months on the job, a highway department spokesman says she's "doing a great job" but that the department is helpless to change the contractor's segregationist policy.

Lady is a dyer.
American Dyestuff Reporter 61: 54+ (December, 1972).

Offers a profile of Shirley Powlette, a lab and pad roll supervisor of dyeing operations at a mill in Bangor, Pennsylvania. Traces her work history in the field and her responsibilities.

The Lady is a Jock.
Haney, L. New York, NY: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1973. 180 pp.

This book is about the small but growing number of female jockeys in the U.S. The hardships that they suffer in competing in a predominantly male field are discussed, as well as their reasons for entering the profession.

Lady miner digs her job: Olivia Rowe of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
Ebony 29: 116-118+ (October, 1974).

An illustrated story about Olivia Rowe, a miner in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Olivia discusses her job and her relations with the other miners.

Lady rail yardmaster now a good unionist.
Labor 55: 2 (January 27, 1973).

A one-paragraph article about Awilla K. Anderson who is a yardmaster for Burlington Northern.

Lady with a lock on life.
Jordan, P. Sports Illustrated 41: 100-102 (November 18,1974).

An article about Lillian Ellison, also known as the Fabulous Moolah, a female wrestler. The personality piece details several of her fights as world champion, as well as her life outside the ring.

Let Yourself Grow.
U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army. Washington, DC: Department of the Army, 1974. 20 pp. Free.

This brochure describes opportunties for women in the Department of the Army. Types of jobs are discussed and general information about the Army is provided.

Liberation from low pay and limited opportunity.
Clawson, A.H. American Vocational Journal 45: 31-32+ (December, 1970).

Discusses experimental programs of the Manpower Administration/DOL to help disadvantaged groups and describes several of the programs that were designed for women. The apprenticeship program encouraging women to enter the skilled trades is an example.

Lifestyle: J. Hartwell, lady carpenter.
American Home 75: 14 (January, 1972).

This short article describes the work of a woman carpenter in New York City. Starting out as a "prop girl" for a photographer, she began to build the items she needed, branched out to work for others and currently has a staff of eight in her employ.

A look at women in the industry.
Kelsey, P. Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration News 130: 3+ (October 29, 1973).

This is a collection of brief articles about women in the air conditioning, heating and refrigeration industry. Presented are the views of a woman contractor after 30 years in the industry; how the newly installed president of NAWIC sees the future for women in the construction industry; why the U.S. Labor Department is urging women to get into skilled trades; women taking an active role as service technicians and more.

Making it big.
Tucker, M. Ms 2: 27-30 (April, 1974).

An article on the only four women in the country who make monumental --large-scale -- sculpture. Their work is illustrated. The women discuss their use of tools, such as cranes, forklifts, pulleys and levers, needed to work with the large materials.

The Making of a Woman Cop.
Abrecht, M.E. New York, NY: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1976. 275 pp. ($8.95)

One of the first woman beat officers in Washington, D.C., the author recounts her experiences as a cop. She also offers brief historical information, including an account of the funeral of the first woman police officer killed in the line of duty.

Man and wife welded together.
Welding Journal 53: 227 (April, 1974).

This brief article describes a husband and wife who are both welders employed by Bethlehem Steel. The woman got into her profession during World War II and has been employed on a wide variety of projects including the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit System.

Manpower shortage may push women into construction work.
Engineering News-Record 192: 24-26 (May 9, 1974).

In the next 10 years, the construction industry will see an influx of women into many jobs that traditionally have been male strongholds, according to this article. Individual women who have entered the construction trades are discussed, as well as the general trend.

More jobs now for women in the military.
U.S. News and World Report 73: 51 (August 21, 1972).

Military authorities have begun an expansion of women's roles in the armed services. This article discusses what the Army, Air Force, and Navy are doing to widen opportunities for servicewomen.

More women in ag careers.
Snyder, B.S. Farm Journal 95: 22 (October, 1971).

Women are entering the agricultural careers in increasing numbers. They are attracted for many reasons, including a desire to work with animals or to be outdoors. Pay scales are higher for women in these careers than in traditional fields. Barriers still exist, however, especially at the management level and women have to contend with many outmoded myths.

More women will sell steel -- at least at J&L they will.
Industry Week 177: 20-21 (June 25, 1973).

An interview with Trudi Economou, the first woman outside sales person at J&L's Pittsburgh Steel Service Center. Ms. Economou has had no problems with discrimination, she says, but acknowledges that some customers are inclined to test her willingness to work hard, her knowledge of J&L products and her knowledge of the requirements of their businesses.

Mother is a jockey.
Mellon, H. Western Horseman 40: 102 (March, 1975).

Story of Deloris Senez, who sells western clothing during the week, but works as a jockey at Delta Downs in Vinton, Louisiana on weekends. She eventually would like to go into training. Ms. Senez contends that she has not encountered discrimination because of her sex.

Mother of four to be rail engineer.
Labor 56: 2 (April 30, 1974).

A one-paragraph item about a woman who has been hired and trained by the Santa Fe to be an engineer.

Ms. blue collar.
Time 103: 80 (May 6, 1974).

An article about the blue-collar women who gathered in March, 1974 to form the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW). Discussed blue-collar men's wives' attitudes toward feminism and the split between white-collar and blue-collar feminists.

Ms. manager makes the grade.
Progressive Grocer 51: 56-61 (September, 1972).

An article on Carole Bitter, Stop and Shop's first female supermarket manager. At 26, she is also the youngest manager in the supermarket food company. She became a manager through the management training program, which included a five week orientation and six weeks working at store-level in each of three departments -- meat, grocery and front end. She discusses the aggravations and rewards of her job.

Ms. plumber.
Newsweek 79: 53 (January 10, 1972).

An article on women who work in the skilled trades such as plumbing and carpentry. Reports on three success stories of women who have started their own companies in carpentry, moving and hauling, and exterminating.

Navy opens construction ranks to women.
Engineering News-Record 189: 19 (August 17, 1972).

Under a new policy, the Navy has opened public works jobs, essentially base maintenance and utilities operations and construction jobs to women. The Army has opened 16 non-combat construction ratings to enlisted women. As yet, the Air Force has not opened construction ratings to women.

New apprentice diemaker breaks the sex barrier.
American Machinist 117: 121 (May 14, 1973).

Reports on Susan McCrary, the first woman to qualify as an apprentice in American Motors skilled-trades apprenticeship program. Her apprenticeship will teach her the operation of a lathe, milling machine and drill press, as well as a variety of hand tools. To qualify for the job, Ms. McCrary had to finish in the top five applicants after completing a battery of tests.

New careers for you in law enforcement.
Sabin, F. and Sabin, L. Seventeen 34: 76+ (March, 1975).

Policewomen are no longer only meter maids or prison matrons, they are making gains in the field of police work including undercover work, regular patrols and walking beats. The necessary qualifications, training procedures and sample pay scales are described in this article designed for girls interested in a career in police work.

A new generation of sportswriters in the press box.
Lapin, J. Matrix 60: 5-9 (Summer, 1975).

A woman sportswriter describes some of the problems and barriers that she has encountered during her career.

New military careers for women.
Deindorfer, R.G. Seventeen 32: 126+ (March, 1973).

The armed services are actively recruiting women to serve in a variety of jobs throughout the world. Women have the opportunity to learn numerous skills and more areas have been opened to them as job classifications are eliminated. Women are assigned to all duties except outright combat jobs. This article describes some of the options available to young women in the armed services.

New on the Beat: Woman Power in the Police Force.
Fleming, A. New York, NY: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Inc., 1975. 224 pp. ($7.95)

This is an account of every aspect of a policewoman's life: the rigorous training, Nothing like a dame.

Nothing like a dame.
Chemical and Engineering News 50: 7 (February 28, 1972).

The Omega Chemical Company of Chicago recently made a shift from a sales force composed of men to one of women. Under the direction of a woman sales manager, the program has been extremely successful although the women must learn to be subtle about what they know because of the "male ego."

Now military is putting women into men only jobs.
U.S. News and World Report 75: 82-84 (December 10, 1973).

As servicewomen enlist in ever growing numbers, the trend to putting them into traditionally male jobs is increasing. While they are still barred from combat training, some military officials see a time in the future when women will be serving on warships.

On the road.
Mocabee, T. Seventeen 30: 70 (July, 1971).

Ms. Mocabee describes her summer job as a highway flag girl. She was attracted to the job for its high pay ($3.95 per hour) compared to what she could earn at any other summer job and, by persevering, finally was hired.

Planning ahead for the world of work.
Vetter, L. American Vocational Journal 45: 28-30 (December, 1970).

Emphasizes that vocational education programs which have tended toward training women for "proper" occupations (those considered appropriate for women), need to be reconsidered in light of 1) the nation's need for manpower, and 2) the needs of school-age girls for information and help in making decisions.

The plumber's here and he's a woman.
Lederer, M. American Education 10: 6-9 (December, 1974).

This article discusses the move by women into traditionally male occupations both because of the rise of the number of women in the workforce and because typically male jobs often pay more. The author feels that Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 will enable women to have more freedom in career choice.

Policewomen: How well are they doing a man's job?
Edmiston, S. Ladies' Home Journal 92: 82-83+ (April, 1975).

The Journal conducted a major national survey to determine how police chiefs rate women. The findings are reported in this article along with a personal account of a policewoman's daily routine.

Policewomen on patrol.
Marshall, P. Manpower 5: 15-20 (October, 1973).

Discusses the move by the Washington, D.C. Police Department to desex assignment of its officers. Generally, police departments restrict women to such jobs as juvenile officer, matron or secretary, but in the District of Columbia policewomen are being put on patrol and traffic details.

Policewomen on Patrol: Volumes I, II and III.
Anderson, D., Bloch, P. and Gervais, P. Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1973.3 Volumes. ($3.00-Volume I; $4.00-Volumes II and III)

Report prepared by the Urban Institute for the Police Foundation on how women perform on patrol. It compares the performance of 80 female officers with a control group of 80 male officers in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department. A preliminary report, it is based on their first four months on patrol. Other reports will follow.

Pony girl.
Ogden, S.S. Western Horseman 40: 4 (June, 1975).

Personal experience of the author whose interest in the race track led her to a job as "pony girl" -- the horse and rider who lead another horse to exercise it. This also entails leading the race horses to the saddling paddock, in the post parade and to the starting gate. What the author looks for in her pony horse and the facets of her job are detailed.

Problem tools for women.
Ducharme, R.E. Industrial Engineering 7: 46-50 (September, 1975).

A one-year study conducted by the Air Force examines how tools and equipment that are physically inadequate for female workers hamper their performance. They found that in a variety of fields, including metalworking, aircraft maintenance, missile and vehicle maintenance, as well as others, there were a great number of common tools and equipment which caused difficulty for the women in performing their jobs.

A psychological view of women in policing.
Sherman, L.J. Journal of Police Science and Administration 1: 383-394 (December, 1973).

This paper examines the role of women in policing and concludes that efforts must be made to involve more women in this traditionally male occupation. Many benefits, including less violence because of the change in social perception occurring between police and citizens, are seen as results of more women in the field.

The rank and file speaks: Should women be coal miners?
United Mine Workers Journal 84: 13 (May 15, 1973).

In response to the applications of four women for jobs at Clinchfield Coal Company's mines in southwest Virginia, miners were asked what they thought of the prospect of having women co-workers. The three miners interviewed were all opposed to it.

Real estate: A woman's world.
Curler, B. Progressive Woman 2: 8-9 (May 1, 1972).

The opportunities for women in real estate sales are discussed.

Realizing apprenticeship's potential.
Brennan, P.J. Manpower 6: 2-7 (September, 1974).

This article by the Labor Secretary urges the training of more people in more occupations. Says that the apprenticeship program needs to be overhauled to meet the needs of business and industry. Stresses the place of women in apprenticeship programs.

The role of women in law enforcement.
Horne, P.P. The Police Chief 40: 60-63 (July, 1973).

Examines the role of policewomen today (primary functions are still juvenile work, matron duty and clerical tasks) in the U.S. and in other countries. In Japan policewomen enjoy status equal to their male colleagues.

Sales liberation: Automobile saleswomen.
Newsweek 80: 63 (July 24, 1972).

Discusses a car dealership in Coronado, California, where there are six women and two men in the sales department. Cites the higher success rate of the women in selling cars and their lower turnover rate as compared to the men.

Seeing pictures: Professional women photographers.
Scully, J. Modern Photography 37: 70+ (May, 1973).

The proportion of women to men photographers has traditionally been small. The author discusses many of the reasons why so few women have entered the field. Discrimination by male photographers as well as women's own stereotypes of themselves have contributed along with the belief that women are too fragile to handle the heavy equipment. Progress has been made, however, and more women are entering the field.

Sex bias in longshoring.
Monthly Labor Review 97: 62 (June, 1974).

Discusses a recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board, which found that a union business agent unlawfully discriminated against women applicants because of their sex. The agent had told the women that waterfront work was not for women and that no women had held longshore jobs for many years.

Sex stereotyping: Its decline in skilled trades.
Bemis, S.E. and Hedges, J.N. Monthly Labor Review 97: 14-21 (May, 1974).

Discusses the increase in women employees in the skilled trades as barriers (social, legal, economic and psychological) drop. A chart details the employment of women in the skilled trades, Of the approximately 100 trades listed, only 2 had a majority of women as part of the total labor force. Thirty trades had less than 2% of women in their labor force.

She's a locomotive engineer at 21.
Labor 56: 4 (March 30, 1974).

Paragraph about the first female engineer on the Santa Fe. Talks about her railroading family.

Shipyard hiring outlook bright for blacks, women.
Commerce Today 2: 20-21 (October 2, 1972).

Studies released by the Maritime Administration indicate that employment of women in major American shipyards has increased by 7% since 1969. These jobs are the usual points of entry for the higher skilled positions.

Short of help? Hire women.
Lorang, G. Farm Journal 96: 26-27 (July, 1972).

Old habits of thinking keep many farmers from tapping what may be their best source of help and talent. However, many have learned that women perform as well or better than men in the same job. Farmers are urged not to dismiss women for jobs before considering their qualifications.

Sis Cunningham: Songs of hard times.
Ms 2: 29-32+ (March, 1974).

Article about Sis Cunningham, who has devoted her life, through organizing and music, to the struggles of working people. Since 1962, she and her husband have been putting out "Broadside" magazine, a mimeographed quarterly of topical music.

Sizing up the job -- a not-so Pacific tale.
Abramson, J. Ms 4: 21 (January, 1976).

Details the sex discrimination charge of a policewoman who served without promotion for 22 years. She charged that the height requirements restricting her were unnecessary to the performance of her job. LEAA intervened and she was finally promoted.

Skirts for twenty percent.
Armed Forces Journal 110: 16-17 (September, 1972).

Report of an interview with Representative Otis Pike (D-NY) which discusses his efforts to get a larger role for women in the armed forces. Proceeds to examine the widening opportunities for women in the armed forces.

Some questions in re: Police women on patrol.
Walsh, J.T. Police Chief 42: 20-21 (July, 1975).

This article presents a discussion of several points in a comprehensive study of women and men in police jobs. Data on traffic contacts, citizen rating, citizen satisfaction, misdemeanor arrests and other aspects of police work are presented.

Steps to Opening the Skilled Trades to Women.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Pamphlet summarizes the status of women in skilled trades. Lists suggestions for employers, unions and women to increase participation. Also summarizes 11 special projects.

A Study for the Recruitment of Women in Industrial Arts.
Aagaard, A.A. Dissertation, University of Northern Colorado, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #76-177. 123 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The primary purpose of this study was to collect data on the present status of the recruitment of women into U.S. industrial arts programs.

Subject was laughter: First woman clown.
Foster, L. and Williams, P. McCalls 98: 40 (August, 1971).

This brief article describes the performance and schedule of Peggy L. Williams, the first woman clown in 20 years to join the circus. A speech pathologist by education, she became interested in pantomime as she worked with the deaf. Eventually, her interest led her to becoming a professional clown.

Sweet young things 'invade' industrial selling.
Nekvasil, C.A. Industry Week 45: 45-46 (January 17, 1972).

Discusses "an all-girl sales force" at Chicago's Omega Chemical Company. All women on the team are graduate chemists. The article discusses problems the women have encountered, such as purchase agents, primarily men, and prejudice against them as salespersons.

Takes important first step.
Paperworker 2: 18 (April 17, 1974).

Paragraph about the first woman to fill the duties of Machine Operator at the Ancram, New York, plant of the Kimberly-Clark Company.

Textile workers seek jobs in mines.
Witt, M. United Mine Workers Journal 84: 12 (May 15, 1973).

Discusses four women textile workers in southwest Virginia who have tried to get jobs at Pittston Coal Company's Clinchfield office and have waited eight months, but have received no reply. Details some of the prejudices men have against women working in the mines. The four women say that the higher pay convinced them to try to land a mining job, as well as the lack of union protection at their textile jobs.

There are longshorewomen.
The Dispatcher 31: 12 (October 12, 1973).

Bessie Lee Viser is the first woman to work cotton and grain cargoes for the International Longshoremen's Association in both Houston and Galveston. She and other women are proving that women can be longshoremen and are able to do the work.

Three who cut the ribbon.
Job Corps Happenings 11: 10 (July, 1975).

A short, five-paragraph article on three women who completed the welding program at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, Job Corps Center. Discusses their jobs and their training experience.

A trade union leader speaks: An interview with Doris Turner.
Women's Rights Law Reporter 1: 73 (Fall/Winter, 1972-73).

This interview is with Doris Turner, a black woman hospital worker who rose to the leadership of Local 1199 Drug and Hospital Workers Union. One of the few women who occupy a leadership position at the highest level of the trade union structure, she discusses her present position as executive vice president of the union and the political, social and economic issues in the union and the country.

Two pros.
Time 99: 103-104 (March 20, 1972).

This article highlights the careers of two women who have contributed dramatically to the success of women in professional athletics -- tennis pro Billie Jean King and jockey Robyn Smith.

Two Steps to Tomorrow.
U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force. Washington, DC: Department of the Air Force, 1974. 24 pp. Free.

Career opportunities for women in the Air Force are outlined in this brochure.

Upsurge in TV news girls.
Ebony 26: 168-170+ (June, 1971).

An article on the increase in black women newscasters on television, from 3 in 1966 to 34 in 1971. Includes pictures of most of the women with a profile of their training and positions.

Wanted: Woman to run 200 sow-hog farm.
Wilmore, R. Farm Journal 95: H6-8 (May, 1971).

Reports on several women who are currently managing sow-hog farms with a high degree of success. Despite the physical rigors, which the women have overcome, they have adapted to the schedules and improved many aspects of the operations which they manage.

What's her line? Construction carpenter . . . and demonstrator of cordless tools.
Carpenter 94: 12 (March, 1974).

A short article about the first lady apprentice under the training program of Local 1098 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. She enjoys the program and feels there is a big role for women in the construction industry.

Where women man the ship.
Business Week 2134: 80 (July 25, 1970).

Ship-a-Shore Company of Mishawaka, Indiana, which produces mobile houseboats, utilizes a mostly female industrial assembly line and employs three forewomen. The owners of the firm feel that women are more conscientious and their workmanship is superb.

Why Not Be an Apprentice? And Become A Skilled Craft Worker.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1974. ($.25)

Describes apprenticeship programs and emphasizes opportunities for both men and women in the crafts and service fields.

Woman auctioneer.
Skjold, N.H. Western Horseman 39: 77 (August, 1974).

The career of Sandi Koinzan -- 1 of 4 women of a class of 200 auctioneers graduating from Reisch American School of Auctioneering in Mason City, Iowa -- is described. Of the four she was the only woman interested in livestock auctioneering. She was encouraged to pursue this non-traditional career by her father. According to Ms. Koinzan, the most difficult part of selling is determining the starting values.

Woman-child in the promised land.
Fox, C. Car and Driver 20: 62-65+ (April, 1975).

Lella Lombardi is one of the very few women race car drivers in the world. She has been training and racing in the U.S. and in her native Europe, aiming for the Indianapolis 500. This article describes her personal and professional life, including the barriers she has faced in pursuit of her chosen career.

A woman in a man's world.
Alwan, D. Western Horseman 40: 98+ (June, 1975).

Portrait of Betty Harless -- a 22-year-old, ex-jockey and barrel racer who now trains race horses, managing a staff of three and a bookkeeper. She discusses the prejudices she has had to overcome both as a jockey and as a trainer.

A Woman's Place is in the Guard.
Edgewood, MD: National Guard Advertising Support Center, 1975. 10 pp. Free.

This brochure outlines job opportunities available for women in the National Guard.

Woman's work is wherever she can find it: Career planning audio-visuals.
Skellett, P. and Soehngen, S. Media and Methods 9: 58-61 (April, 1973).

Philadelphia's first female Splicer's Helper discusses her job and the advantages of working in a man's field (higher pay). The article primarily deals with sex role stereotyping in career guidance audio-visual materials.

Women.
Ephron, N. Esquire 79: 36+ (January, 1973).

This is an account of the trials and tribulations faced by Bernice Gera, the first woman in the history of baseball to umpire a professional game. She overcame the sexism and discrimination in her training, won a legal suit to allow her to work and then, after making an incorrect call and changing it, she resigned from baseball after her first game.

Women apprentices: Removing the barriers.
Briggs, N. Manpower 6: 2-11 (December, 1974).

Describes a three-year project funded by the Manpower Administration (Women in Wisconsin Apprenticeships) to discover why women are not in the skilled trades and how to minimize obstacles to their entry into the traditionally male field. The article emphasizes that direct action to place women in skilled trades is needed.

Women: Are Technical-Occupational Programs Attracting Them?
Boyer, E. Washington, DC: Women's Equity Action League, 1974. Free.

This is the report of a study to determine the extent to which schools offering certain technical-occupational programs have adapted to the changing employment situation (no discrimination because of sex, affirmative-action programs, etc.). The results were that enrollment of women is still low and is increasing only gradually. Some institutions have, however, made considerable efforts to attract women and have been successful in increasing the enrollment of women in their programs.

Women -- Are the Technical-Occupational Programs Attracting Them?
Boyer, E. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1973. ERIC Document ED 065. 14 pp.

This study analyzes changes in the enrollment of women in vocational-technical programs. The author emphasizes the need for training women in non-traditional fields and also the need for short-term training programs for disadvantaged women.

Women as forest workers.
Shaw, R.M. The Living Wilderness 113: 30-31 (Spring, 1971).

Describes a program in western Montana in which the Forest Service hires women for jobs traditionally held by men. All-women crews have been working for a number of years planting trees and burning logging slack. The official title of the position is Forest Worker and experience has shown that the women crews equal or surpass the work of male crews.

Women at work in the wilds.
Lambert, E. National Parks and Conservation Magazine 49: 19-23 (February, 1975).

Discusses the gains that women have made in National Park Service and presents personal accounts of several women currently employed by the service as park rangers.

Women at work in traditionally male jobs.
Vocational Industrial Clubs of America. VICA 11: 17-19 (February-March, 1976).

Three VICA women who are enrolled in non-traditional, female training programs -- welding and auto mechanics -- are discussed. Emphasizes that women in VICA are role models as attitudes and training opportunities change.

Women fill more blue-collar jobs in processing plants.
Oil and Gas Journal 72: 75 (June 3, 1974).

This brief article states that women are moving into blue collar refining jobs in increasing numbers. The overriding reason for this trend appears to be money -- women are able to increase their earnings considerably in this non-traditional field above many traditional white-collar jobs.

Women flock for lineman training.
Electrical World 182: 28 (September 1, 1974).

Reports that when Seattle City Light started an all-women training program for linemen, 200 applicants applied for 10 spots. When the 2-year training program, which includes all phases of linemen work -- underground, overhead and station jobs -- is completed, the women enter into the union apprenticeship program. Six of the 10 women trainees eventually sued a superintendent at Seattle City Light for sex and political discrimination.

Women in Apprenticeship -- Why Not?
Happ, P. U.S. Department of Labor. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Final report of a project whose goals were to isolate, analyze and minimize barriers to the participation of women in the skilled trades. A series of recommendations resulted from the project.

Women in Apprenticeship -- Why Not?
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Summary of the full report of a three-year research and demonstration project to isolate, analyze and minimize the obstacles to women participating in apprentice training.

Women in archery.
Gillelan, G.H. Outdoor Life 147: 16+ (April, 1971).

A discussion of women's archery competitions including the professional and intercollegiate spheres. Women compete in both national and international matches.

The women in blue.
Time 99: 60 (May 1, 1972).

Examines the move by police departments to assign women to duties traditionally reserved for men. In 1972 at least seven cities had policewomen driving squad cars, responding to radio calls and investigating crimes.

Women in blue-collar jobs?
Moore, J.M. Hydrocarbon Processing 54: 207-208+ (May, 1975).

This is the story of a woman Atlantic Richfield refinery worker who has been a laborer, pipefitter helper and dock helper. The biggest problem she encountered in her manual labor jobs was overprotection by men. The author also gives background information such as the history of Atlantic Richfield's hiring of women for blue-collar jobs, refinery pay scales and how women "fit" in.

Women in Blue-Collar Jobs (A Ford Foundation Conference Report).
New York, NY: Ford Foundation, 1976. 28 pp. Free.

This is a report on a Ford Foundation Conference held in December, 1974 on "Women in Blue-Collar Industrial and Service Jobs." The purpose of the conference was to assess research needs and the role of social science research in helping policy makers understand the special requirements of working-class women.

Women in hard hats.
Carpenter 93: 4-6 (February, 1973).

An article on women in the construction trades. Estimates that there are 16,000 women in the carpenters' union. Includes an insert on a woman civil engineer who supervises a piledriving crew.

Women in Law-Enforcement: A Social-Psychological Study.
Morneau, R.H., Jr. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1975. Contact U.S.C. for copy.

A theoretical orientation from the works of the symbolic interactionists, social action theory and phenomenology is used to study women in law enforcement. The study indicates that female law enforcement officers have reached equality with male law enforcement officers, both statistically and perceptibly.

Women-in-mining organization learning the business.
Bishop, F. Mining Congress Journal 59: 52-53 (November, 1973).

An article on the "Women-In-Mining" organization, founded in 1972, whose members are employed or otherwise associated with the mineral resources industry. The group's interests lie in learning "all they can about mining" and passing it on to other women in the field. The article does not mention what positions the women hold in their respective companies.

Women in Policing.
Milton, C. Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1972. 96 pp. ($3.00)

A study by the Police Foundation on the role of women in police work is presented. The study includes the kinds of jobs performed by policewomen, reasons for their limited role, women's attitudes toward police work and conclusions and recommendations. A discussion of the emerging body of law related to the employment rights of women is also included.

Women in sales: Call me Jean.
Byfield, J. Sales Management 114: 29+ (May 5, 1975).

Sales letters and promotions that assume the recipient is a male run a high risk of giving offense. This article, by a woman foodservice manager, tells how and why.

Women in the armed forces: A rediscovered resource.
Arbogast, K.A. Military Review 53: 9-19 (November, 1973).

The military today faces a problem of filling its manpower needs with the most qualified personnel at the least cost. Studies have shown that women may be more cost-effective than men, even given a higher turnover rate. Womanpower could prove to be the answer to the military's qualitative and quantitative personnel problems, this author feels.

Women in the ring.
Ebony 31: 83-84+ (April, 1976).

Focuses on the advent of women boxers and the problems their encountering in getting licensed in such states as New York. Details are given on two women, Pat Pineda and Marion (Tyger) Trimar, who hope to become professional boxers. The apposition to having women fight in boxing matches is reported also.

Women in the Trades and Crafts: A Status Report.
Somers, P. Columbus, OH: The Women's Resource and Policy Development Center, 1976. 51 pp.

This report was prepared under a government grant by the Women in Skilled Trades Project of the Women's Resource and Policy Development Center whose aim is to advance women into skilled crafts and trades within the State of Ohio. This report defines the barriers to employment of women in the skilled trades.

Women last in, first out in Detroit.
Business Week __: 51 (February 16, 1974).

Discusses how women production workers at Ford Motor Company's St. Louis plant were the first employees to be laid off during the mass layoffs during the fuel crisis. Before the fuel crisis, women made up 14% of the auto industry's blue-collar workers, but due to their low seniority (many were hired after an April, 1972 federal order directing government contractors to recruit women for production jobs), they were the first to be laid off. Discusses "bumping rules" that entitle other employees with job skills to replace lower seniority workers, many of them women.

Women managers and attendants staff five BP Gas and Go stations.
Brodersen, C. National Petroleum News 67: 15-16 (November, 1975).

Discusses the five women managers and eight women attendants at five Gas & Go outlets in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The district manager explains that there was no planned program to hire women, and that in most cases the women were hired as sales attendants "and then worked their way up to assistant manager and finally station manager."

Women outdo men in material handling jobs.
Factory 4: 46 (October, 1971).

Women material handlers at the record manufacturing plant described in this article outproduce their male counterparts, are safer and more conscientious. Of 112 women, 74 are warehousers who perform such tasks as driving electrical lift trucks, offbearing products from conveyors, orderpicking and palletizing cartons.

Women shipbuilders: Just doing a job.
Brown, S. Manpower 7: 10-13 (March, 1975).

This article concerns the women workers at San Diego's National Steel and Shipbuilding Company who have taken on a variety of jobs once considered the province of men. More than 100 women have been hired since January, 1973, to fill non-traditional jobs such as burners, welders, ways operators, pipefitters, sheetmetal workers, forklift operators and carpenters.

Women technicians.
Baum, R. Industrial Photography 22: 10+ (January, 1973).

The author pleads the case for hiring women as photographic technicians. He says that women are more efficient than men and, therefore, it makes good economic sense to hire them.

Women: Uncle Sam wants you.
Stevenson, G. Occupational Outlook Quarterly 17: 2-9 (Winter, 1973).

Since the end of the military draft in 1973, the military has sought to recruit more women. Planners have studied ways to make service life more attractive to women and to utilize womanpower more efficiently. This article describes enlistment procedures, pay, ROTC, and military life for women.

Women who work in factories.
Agassi, J.B. Dissent 19: 233-239 (Winter, 1972).

Problems and potential of women industrial workers are discussed, including the necessity of achieving equality for industrial women through improvement of the general skill level.

Women's lib and professional tennis.
Geist, H., Martinez, C. and Emanuel, E. Vocational Guidance Quarterly 20: 56-58, (1971).

Attitudes and opinions of spectators at the national tennis matches regarding male and female professional tennis players are summarized. It is noted that the Women's Liberation Movement has extended to professional tennis and has affected spectator attitudes.

Women's lib in retreading.
Rubber World 165: 47 (March, 1972).

This article discusses opportunities available for women in the tire retread industry. New machinery makes the job clean and easy and the pay is much better than in most traditional female occupations.

Women's lob.
Time 96: 78-79 (December 7, 1970).

After decades of male domination, women's professional tennis was getting nowhere. So 10 of the world's top women players staged the first professional tour exclusively for women in the form of the Virginia Slims Invitational. It proved to be a success and became the first of many.

Women's pro football.
Sportswoman 1: 19 (Summer, 1973).

This one-page article describes the growing phenomenon of professional women's football teams. Los Angeles, Toledo and Detroit are among the cities who have teams. The women earn on average of 25 dollars a game, with a summer season.

You're in the navy now! (Interviews with women sailors).
Sanborn, M. Seventeen 33: 112 (November, 1974).

Of new Navy recruits, 6% are women. Part of the increase has been the result of the new Navy policy of using women sailors in the same non-combat jobs as men. This is a sketch of the life aboard ship for one of the 60 women of the U.S.S. Sanctuary including her duties and responsibilities.

III. Women in Non-Traditional Professional Occupations

Academic Woman on the Move.
Rossi, A. and Calderwood, A., editors. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 1973.

A wide-ranging exploration of recent professional and political efforts to improve the status of women in American academic life. Research and reference work.

Academic Women in Protest.
Theodore, A. Available from the author, ($3.00 payable to Margaret Oursler Fund for fighting discrimination.)

Examines how academic women are responding to sexism and sex discrimination in the nation's colleges and universities.

Accounting: Deficit in black.
Aun, E.M. Manpower 2: 2-7 (August, 1970).

Discusses the recruitment of blacks and women by the accounting profession. Details the careers of a black man and a woman CPA. Also describes activities of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Committee for Recruitment from Disadvantaged Groups.

Accounting is her profession.
Management Accounting 52: 55+ (January, 1971).

A look at women in accounting, their successes and the future for women in the field. Accounting, a traditionally male-dominated field, is attracting women in increasing numbers and they are taking advantage of the new opportunities.

Adam's Fractured Rib: Observations on Women in the Church.
Ermath, M.S. Philadelphia, PA: Fortress Press, 1970. 160 pp. ($1.00)

This book, based on a survey conducted by a subcommittee of a commission of the Lutheran Church in America, presents a picture of the way the contemporary Christian Church has dealt with women and their roles in ecclesiastical structures. Two central points emerge: 1) major resistence to professional church women has come from ministers and church executives, not the laity; and 2) there is a growing feeling that the professional relationship of women to present denominational structures is of secondary importance because of the life-expectancy of such structures.

The Administrative Woman in Higher Education.
Nieboer, N.S. Dissertation, United States International University, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-25, 971. 177 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The study was undertaken to describe those women who have succeeded to top-level administrative positions in higher education. Few women are central administrators in higher education today, thus few role models are available to other women administrators and prospective administrators.

The advent of women managers.
McKee, J. Manage 23: 51-55 (October, 1970).

The opinion that the business community will never accept a high proportion of female executives prevails even in the major industries, according to the author. But the numbers of women in managerial positions are increasing. Analyzes the factors that have brought this about.

Age, experience, and success among women managers.
Koff, L.A. Management Review 62: 65-66 (November, 1973).

This article, condensed from The Personnel Administrator, July/August, 1973, discusses data on women in minor and middle-management positions. The author conducted a study of 153 females who had successfully handled management positions for more than 2 years and 47 who had failed.

All bankers don't have to be stodgy old men.
Ebony 26: 58+ (September, 1971).

An article about Stella Johnson, Branch Manager of Baltimore's Charles Street South office of the First National Bank of Maryland. Mrs. Johnson discusses her job and the training and promotions that led to it.

American women sculptors, Part I.
Proske, B.G. National Sculpture Review 24: 8-15+ (Summer/Fall, 1975).

A history of American women sculptors. Reports that American women proved bolder than their European counterparts in "embarking on careers in sculpture, a field usually pre-empted by men because of the physical work involved." Profiles several women sculptors including Patience Lovell Wright, Harriet Hosmer, Edmonia Lewis and Elisabet Ney. A bibliography of five books concludes this article.

American women sculptors, Part II.
Proske, B.G. National Sculpture Review 24: 8-17 (Winter, 1975-1976).

A review of contemporary women sculptors and their works. Notes that until now only one woman sculptor has been "invited to join the ranks of the immortals in the American Academy of Arts and Letters."

AMSCO's newest engineer isn't "one of the boys."
Supervision 35: 4 (January, 1973).

A six-paragraph cover story on Sandra L. Emerson, an industrial engineer for American Sterilizer Company. She discusses the 10 months she looked for a job after receiving her B.S. degree from Michigan Tech and her current work.

An Analysis of Selected Role Perceptions Among Successful Black Women in the Professions.
Heaston, P.Y.W. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-29, 651. 142 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study of a selected group of black professional women was undertaken as an exploratory analysis of their role functioning, goal orientation, social adaptation and parental influences related to their achievements.

Analysis of Sex Differentials Among Ph.D.-Holding Bioscientists: Salary, Academic Rank, and Predoctoral Awards.
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Resources Analysis. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, May, 1975. 9 pp.

Report analyzing salary, rank, and predoctoral award differentials between men and women doctoral bioscientists during 1973 with some earlier data. Based on census data and several annual surveys.

Anglican women priests: Has their time come?
Beeson, T. Christian Century 92: 542-543 (May 28, 1975).

Discussion of the move by the Church of England to authorize the ordination of women. Although there is a movement afoot by the rank and file, the Church itself is not willing to make the move.

Anglicans relent.
Time 97: 42 (March 22, 1971).

The last major Protestant holdout against a female ministry weakened when a powerful group of international Anglican leaders, early in 1971, gave member churches permission to ordain women. Although bishops must have permission of their churches, it is a positive step.

Another side of this life: Women as poets.
Rizza, P. In American Poetry Since 1960 pp. 167-179. Shaw, R.B., editor. Cheshire, England: Carcanet Press, 1973.

Discusses the works of four poets who wrote in the 1960's: Elizabeth Bishop, Anne Sexton, Maxine Kumin and Mona Van Duyn. Contends that women poets have little in common outside of gender, yet as women, all share the experience of having a certain role fulfillment expected of them.

Are blacks and women making it in oil marketing?
National Petroleum News 66: 29-30 (August, 1974).

Reports on an informal survey of leading oil companies by National Petroleum News, which indicates progress in oil company marketing departments for blacks and women. The failure rate of women runs as high as 95% in oil company marketing departments. Discusses oil companies' progress aimed at encouraging greater participation by blacks and women.

Are more women needed in engineering?
Fulco, N.J. and Dallaire, G. Civil Engineering 43: 54-57 (May, 1973).

In the last few years professors have expressed alarm about the drastic decline in engineering enrollments. One way to boost enrollments would be to attract more women with high technical ability to engineering, this article points out. Only 0.7% of U.S. engineers are women. To attract more women attitudes must be changed -- those of girls, their parents, high school guidance counselors and those within the profession.

An argument for women priests.
O'Collins, G. America 129: 122-123 (September 1, 1973).

Presents an argument for women priests based on readings from the Bible. Feels that the movement to keep female priests out of the Catholic Church is the preservation of an aging cultural tradition and an expression of sexist prejudice.

As you might guess men are paid more.
Henderson, B.C. Geotimes 20: 30-31 (March, 1975).

This brief article analyzes pay differentials between men and women in the earth sciences (geosciences). Surveys show a wide disparity between salaries for male and female professionals.

Attitudes of women in management: Job satisfaction: A study of perceived need as a function of job level.
Chernik, V.A. and Phelan, J.C. International Journal of Social Psychiatry 20: 94-98 (Spring/Summer, 1974).

This study concerned the relationship between job level and sex as each relates to perceptions of need satisfaction and importance of these needs on the job.

Attitudinal Study of Faculty Women in Higher Education in Northwest United States.
Petit, Sr. R.M. Dissertation, University of Montana, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-25, 077. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Mailed questionnaires, involving 53 institutions, were designed to survey the opinions and attitudes of deans and vice presidents toward faculty women, and the attitudes of selected faculty women.

Autonomy and Complexity in Women Teachers in Leadership Positions.
Stodt, M.McG. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-19, 528. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The results of this study suggest that although women teachers claim they desire autonomy, they exercise their authority in a small domain, over age subordinates, and usually under considerable external control.

Banking: Women get shortchanged.
Sapery, B. and Shear, M. Ms 1: 116-118 (November, 1972).

Discusses results of a recent survey by the Council of Economic Priorities, which found that although women make up a majority of bank employees (61%), only 10% of the industry's officials and managers are female. Discusses discrimination against women in promotions and suits pending against various banks on this issue.

Bankwomen: The atmosphere is changing.
Giges, N. MBA 6: 4-5+ (March, 1972).

The atmosphere is changing with regard to women in banking -- banks are beginning to realize that they have overlooked women and are mounting recruitment drives to attract women to their training programs, generally MBAs or those who plan to study for a graduate business degree while working. The experiences of eight young women bankers in New York City are recounted.

Barbara Jill Walters: Not for women only.
Broadcasting 89: 57 (July 28, 1975).

This is a brief sketch of the professional life of Barbara Walters, including her experiences and personal qualities that have led to her prominence in broadcasting.

Barbs that hurt businesswomen.
Management Review 61: 56-58 (May, 1972).

Details small problems incurred by women in the male business world such as the lack of female executive washrooms, the problem of business conferences in all-male clubs, the difficulty of picking up the meal tab, etc.

Barriers to Women's Participation in Postsecondary Education: A Review of Research and Commentary as of 1973-1974.
Westervelt, E.M. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1975. 74 pp. ($1.40)

This review of the literature on barriers to women's participation in post secondary education was undertaken as background for the design of a survey program of the extent of women's nonparticipation and reasons for it. Relevant sections study women as faculty and administrators.

The bars against women.
Time 97: 31 (January 11, 1971).

Examines the barriers for women who want to study medicine. The admission process is discriminatory and attitudes of medical schools, hospitals and others make medicine a practical career only for women with great determination.

Behind the lens.
Time 99: 92-93 (March 20, 1972).

A growing number of women are getting the chance to control films from directors' chairs. A few of these women and their successes are discussed.

The Best Kept Secret of the Past 5000 Years: Women Are Ready for Leadership in Education.
Koontz, E.D. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation, 1972. 47 pp.

Provides a brief history of women as educational leaders and suggests goals to equalize the role of women.

Best-paid woman in America: Mary Wells Lawrence.
Lloyd, K. Vogue 159: 42-43+ (February 15, 1972).

This article contains an account of the professional life of Mary Wells Lawrence, Chairwoman of the Board of Wells, Rich, Green, Inc., a New York advertising agency. She maintains her career along with a family life that includes two children.

Beyond tokenism: Women as true corporate peers.
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Notes and Quotes 416: 1-4 (July/August, 1974).

With increasing pressure from equal opportunity and affirmative action programs, corporate management is trying to minimize female-male role conflicts and resolve them when they occur. Currently, women tend to be caught in a dilemma of conflicting role demands. This article suggests several actions to be taken in the successful integration of males and females in exempt salary positions.

Beyond tokenism: Women as true corporate peers.
Rago, J.J., Jr. and Schwartz, E.B. Business Horizons 16: 69-76 (December, 1973).

Can organizations cope with male executives who resist working with women as peers? The authors explain this phenomenon and suggest industrial and corporate strategies to deal with it.

Black and female, too.
Jensen, B. Black Enterprise 6: 26-29 (July, 1976).

Black professional career women find that they face both racial and sexual discrimination in their climb to the top. This article discusses several such successful professional women, including a lawyer, an insurance agent, and the president and general manager of a Chicago radio station.

Black professional women forging new careers despite dual standards and doing well, thank you.
Black Enterprise 2: 35-39 (November, 1971).

Reports on six professional black women: a city planner-architect, a fashion designer, a film director, a founder of a day care center and two lawyers. Describes the women's work and accomplishments. Stresses the fact that few black men, or women, are in these professions.

Black Women Administrators in the Denver Public Schools.
Fox, F.J. Dissertation, University of Colorado, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #76-11, 574. 167 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study was designed to determine the status of black women administrators and to identify potential women administrators in the Denver Public Schools. In addition, this study sought to ascertain implications for change and placement of women into the mainstream of school administrative positions in the Denver Public Schools.

Black women executives speak out.
Black Enterprise 5: 20-23+ (August, 1974).

Six black women executives, including a co-founder of a management consulting firm, a vice president of personnel and an attorney, discuss their work experience. The women offer advice to young black female college graduates on both the non-profit and corporate business sectors.

Black women in public life.
Cummings, J. Black Enterprise 5: 33-35 (August, 1974).

Discusses the increase in the number of black women in public office in the last five years. A national survey in 1973 reported 337 black women in elective office. Also includes discussion of black women in appointive public offices. Focuses on 11 women in particular, from city council members to mayors. They discuss the advantages and disadvantages of holding public office.

Black women make their mark.
Black Enterprise 5: 37-39 (August, 1974).

Features a list of 75 black women, with their photographs, who "constitute a representative sampling of black female achievement in the economic and public life of the seventies." Executives of various businesses, editors and public officials are included.

Black women on Capitol Hill: Females in government.
Ebony 29: 122-124+ (June, 1974).

An article on 18 black women Congressional staffers on Capitol Hill. Six hold professional posts on various Congressional committees, such as chief clerk, assistant or associate counsel, research director and senior consultant. Several are lawyers and others work as legislative or administrative assistants.

Blacks, women rare in engineering.
Industry Week 177: 32 (May 28, 1973).

A short, six-paragraph article on the absence of minorities and women in engineering. Discusses statistics for blacks and women enrolled in engineering schools.

Board acts on the role of women in architecture.
Dean, A.O. AIA Journal 63: 33-34 (March, 1975).

The AIA board has voted to begin a four-year affirmative action plan for the integration of women as full participants in the architectural profession. This article points out the many examples of discrimination faced by women in the architectural profession and outlines the plan for overcoming these sexist practices.

Born female.
Newsweek 84: 77 (August 26, 1974).

Discusses the Episcopal House of Bishops' decision to invalidate the ordination of 11 women to the priesthood. The women were ordained by four bishops of the Episcopal Church in defiance of canons and traditions of the Church because they felt women should not be denied the right to be priests just because of sex.

Brighter prospects for women in engineering.
McAfee, N.J. Engineering Education 64: 502-504 (April, 1974).

This is a summary report of some of the findings of a survey taken by the Society of Women Engineers. This group found that women represent 1% of the engineering profession, though the number is increasing. Women engineering graduates tend to be hired very quickly, but may subsequently find that promotions are slow in coming and their salaries may lag behind their male colleagues' pay levels. Almost all the women surveyed reported having faced some discrimination in their careers.

Campus minister is a woman.
Shields, A.T. New Catholic World 218: 125 (May/June, 1975).

This is a personal account of the life of the minister of a Pennsylvania junior college. The author discribes her daily routine and the responsibilities with which she is faced in this role. She also discusses the role of women in the Catholic Church.

Career Aspirations and Promotional Opportunity for Women Administrators in California School Districts.
Huserik, M.C. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order 75-28, 633. 176 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study sought to determine whether the low incidence of women serving in positions of educational leadership is due more to internal factors of low aspiration level, lack of training, and lack of assertion and motivation, than to external factors of negative sex-biased attitudes of supervisors, and lack of promotional opportunity.

Career choices for women -- the geosciences.
Crawford, M.L., et. al. Journal of Geological Education 24: 74-77 (May, 1976).

With the increasing number of women enrolling as students and receiving degrees in geoscience, it is necessary to consider available career options. Educational institutions have been the largest employers of women geoscientists but as these jobs become scarcer, women need to be directed toward jobs in government and industry.

Career clinic.
Burkhart, E. The NABW Journal 52: 26-27 (March/April, 1976).

The author relates her experience at an NABW Career Planning Seminar and her modified self-image as a result. She identifies examples of discrimination in the banking profession and her methods of overcoming these barriers.

Career Guidance for Women Entering Engineering.
Fitzroy, N.D. New York, NY: The Society of Women Engineers, 1973. 192 pp.

This proceedings of an engineering foundation conference held in New Hampshire in August, 1973, presents information on the status of women in the profession, background on the Society of Women Engineers and articles by women who are currently in the field and who serve as role models for those interested in an engineering career.

Career Patterns of Women Administrators in Higher Education Institutions in California.
Walsh, P.A. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-27, 004. 232 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study identifies and analyzes the personal characteristics and career development of women administrators in 103 accredited 2-, 4-, and 5-year colleges and universities in California.

Career Patterns of Women Physicians.
Jones, J.G. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1971. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-1581. 197 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Understanding the career patterns of women who have elected medicine as a career might be helpful in recruitment efforts. This study attempts to answer these questions in an effort to establish such career patterns: 1) what background variables do the women share; 2) what influences directed them to choose medicine; 3) what problems did they face in pursuit of the goal of becoming a physician.

Career status of women physicians.
Buerk, M.S. Woman Physician 26: 216-217 (April, 1971).

This column, the American Medical Women's Association's President's Message, attempts to dispel the idea that women who are trained in medicine tend to drop out and not practice. Cites a statistical survey that found 84% of women physicians are active in the field of medicine. Suggests part-time training in medical education to accommodate women physicians with family responsibilities.

Carla Bley . . . and all her jazz.
Weller, S. and Bley, C., editors. Ms 4: 35-37 (August, 1975).

Carla Bley is considered the first woman in all of jazz to make her reputation primarily as a composer. This interview provides a profile of her professional and personal life. She recounts the difficulties of being a woman jazz composer and how she was eventually accepted for her talents.

Carol Greenwald lights a fire under bank regulation.
The NABW Journal 52: 7-9 (March/April, 1976).

Carol Greenwald was recently appointed Commissioner of Banks for the State of Massachusetts. This article describes her approach to this important position in addition to her personal background and professional experience and training.

Carter Heyward: She gave Communion and got a scratch on the hand.
Day, I. Ms 3: 49+ (December, 1974).

An interview with Carter Heyward, 28, 1 of the 11 women "illegally" ordained as a priest in the Episcopal Church. She discusses misogyny in the Church and the discrimination she has personally encountered. The doctoral candidate and tutor in practical theology at Union Theological Seminary in New York wanted to be a priest from the time she was six-years-old.

Characteristics and self perceptions of women's page editors.
Chang, W.H. Journalism Quarterly 52: 61-65 (Spring, 1975).

Three hundred fifty male and female editors of women's page sections of papers were studied and salaries, discrimination, and the role of women in journalism were analyzed. Women's salaries were significantly less than men's (65% earn less than $9,000 per year). Results also showed that tokenism hiring is not evident but the male attitude that women should be happy to have any job is common.

Chemistry faculties hire few women.
Chemical and Engineering News 52: 32 (May 6, 1974).

The number of women on the faculties of U.S. chemistry departments offering doctoral degrees in chemistry is far below the number of available qualified graduates of these same institutions. These were the preliminary findings of a report compiled by the Women Chemists Committee of the American Chemical Society as part of its efforts to focus on the employment situation of women chemists.

Chemistry faculties still have few women.
Chemical and Engineering News 52: 19 (July 22, 1974).

This is a report of the findings of the study undertaken by the Women Chemists Committee of the American Chemical Society to determine the status of women chemists on faculties. It was found, for example, that 2/3 of the 184 departments that offer a Ph.D. in chemistry had no women on their faculty staffs in 1973. Other statistical data related to women chemists' employment were also provided.

CLA conference revisited: Myths about women managers and libraries as businesses.
Horn, Z. Wilson Library Bulletin 49: 40-42 (September, 1974).

This is a description of the California Library Association Conference where a program called "The Effective Woman Executive" was held (with no woman participants). The program was supposedly aimed at men and women and was to explore issues affecting women as they seek and maintain executive positions.

College faculty women fight sex bias.
Sinowitz, B.E. Today's Education 63: 58-62 (September/October, 1974).

This article examines salary and pension practices that are subject to scrutiny by the federal government when they are used to discriminate against women. Several court cases are described, along with the types of changes being implemented to provide equal treatment to women.

College women and jobs: Another look at the 1970's.
Parris, J.B. Journal of College Placement 31: 34-38+ (April/May, 1971).

Discusses degreed women and opportunities in the 1970's for them in the professions. Reviews the progress of women in the 1960's, stating that "Statistics show that women made little professional progress either in work or training in the 1960's." Discusses declining opportunities in teaching and the rising demand for paraprofessionals and professionals.

Combatting role prejudice and sex discrimination.
American Economic Review 63: 1049-1061 (December, 1973).

This report summarizes the findings of the American Economic Association's Committee on the Status of Women in the Economic Profession. The committee contends that there is a gross disproportionality of women to men in the economics profession, especially in university teaching. The data collected show that less than 10% of the professional economists are women.

Communication law -- A place for women.
Yodelis, M.A. Matrix 58: 4-5+ (Winter, 1973-1974).

This journal article points out the lack of women in the field of communication law, attempts to explain why there are so few women involved with communication law and highlights the importance of the subject to women as well as some of the major issues to be faced.

Comparison of Employment Status of Men and Women Physical Educators in Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities.
Ashcraft, R.J. Dissertation, University of Iowa, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-17, 534. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Questionnaires were completed by 1,221 physical educators. Some of the findings were: 1) more differences existed between physical education faculty members differentiated by their sex than by the type of institution; 2) men physical educators usually had better employment conditions than did women teachers; 3) women faculty members who had a female department chairman generally had better employment conditions than women who had a male department chairman; 4) when rank and degree were equal, men were paid higher salaries than were women.

Computers -- and liberated women?
Goldman, S.E. Computers and People 23: 8-9+ (October, 1974).

In the computer industry, as in industry in general, women have been discriminated against in hiring and promotions. This situation is beginning to improve, although there are still no top-level women executives in the computer field. Three women who have made it to management positions were interviewed for this article to determine if there exists a pattern for success or if it is purely a matter of individual special abilities.

Conference on minority women scientists.
Hall, P.Q., et al. Science 191: 457 (February 6, 1976).

Minority women have been excluded from the scientific mainstream by a double bind of racial and sexual discrimination. The complex problems faced by minority women and the various solutions to them were the subject of a conference organized by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Conference on women in public life -- An International Women's Year Symposium.
Tackett, H. Delta Kappa Gamma Bulletin 42: 14-24 (Winter, 1976).

A report on a symposium of women in public life -- including politicians, judges and lawyers. Includes highlights of speeches and discussion of issues affecting women.

Conscious factors entering decisions of women to study medicine.
Cartwright, L.K. Journal of Social Issues 28: 201-215 (February, 1972).

Examines the motivational factors of women studying medicine and compares and contrasts them to those of males in the field.

Conservative case for the ordination of women.
Patrick, A.E. New Catholic World 218: 108-111 (May, 1975).

The author presents her view on the ordination of women as a reflection of a rather conservative theological orientation. She believes that certain values are in tension in the Catholic community and that the situation could lead to either a loss or gain for the church. The article contains a discussion of this viewpoint along with ways in which women's roles could be increased to include ordination.

Consider these creators.
Green, M.S. The American Music Teacher 25: 9-12 (January, 1976).

Currently, an increased interest in the music by American women composers is evident. For 198 years they have been developing their talents and trying to overcome a stigma against women composers. This article provides an historical survey of American women in music along with a discussion of their limited role.

Controversy over women as ministers.
Intellect 103: 353-354 (March, 1975).

Report of a candidate for the ministry in the United Presbyterian Church, who was denied ordination because he felt he could not ordain a woman.

Corporate Lib: Women's Challenge to Management.
Ginzberg, E. and Yohalem, A.M., editors. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Press, 1973.

This book contains the papers prepared for and the key presentations delivered at a conference on Women's Challenge to Management in 1971. Spokespersons from management, the women's movement, government, labor and the academic world are represented.

The corporate woman: Up the ladder, finally.
Business Week __: 58-68 (November 24, 1975).

This article deals with the progress that women are making in the world of management. Among the more than 2,500 key corporate personnel across the country, only approximately 15 are women. Progress is slowest at the top-management level, faster at the middle rungs. Also contained in the article are profiles of several successful women executives, data on discrimination and some solutions.

Covering the police beat.
Bulkeley, C. Matrix 59: 6-7+ (Spring, 1974).

Discusses 13 women reporters who cover the police beat for newspapers and radio and television stations, and their attitudes toward their jobs. The women wrote in when a Women in Communications, Inc. member asked for help in convincing her boss that it would be okay to give her the assignment.

Creating a professional identity.
Batt, R. American Journal of Psychiatry 32: 158-162 (1972).

A discussion of the problems in the socialization of the woman physician, including different meanings of labels (such as "bright" and "aggressive") for women vs. men; prejudice against other professional women. The author suggests that women must be involved intimately as individuals in the larger society, which has traditionally been seen as the domain of men, just as men must become involved in the family and home, traditionally the woman's domain.

Credit women, where are you?
Credit and Financial Management 76: 30-35 (November, 1974).

Reports that education is the best means for credit women to upgrade their qualifications and details scholarships available to women wishing to take this route. Gives a brief history of women's activity in the credit field and in the National Association of Credit Management. Profiles women who have become credit managers and includes a "Women's Honor Roll," listing women who have been awarded the Associate and Fellow Awards from the National Institute of Credit, and the Executive Award from the Graduate School of Credit and Financial Management.

Cross-sectional analysis of women's participation in the professions.
Ow, C.H. and Blitz, R.C. Journal of Political Economy 81: 131-144 (January, 1973).

This study attempts to explain differences of the proportion of women in the professions among states, based on the 1960 census. "Professionals" is defined as "professional, technical and kindred workers" and includes such categories as nurses, librarians, teachers and entertainers.

A day in the life of a media executive.
Black Enterprise 5: 29-32 (August, 1974).

A picture story on the life of Christine Clark, an attorney for Columbia Broadcasting (CBS) in New York. Also discusses her work as a writer, editor, wife and mother.

Dental dean.
Ebony 28: 85-92 (March, 1973).

This article is about Dr. Juliann Bluitt, an Associate Dean at Northwestern University's School of Dentistry and one of a handful of women dentists in the country. She discusses her career choice.

Developing women managers.
Koff, L.A. Training in Business and Industry 10: 54-55 (February, 1973).

To conform to the law, industry must develop women managers. Surveys show that a development program should be based on a sound selection program, which gives priority to the older, well-educated woman with business experience. With good selection procedures, several internship plans, involving younger women seem to produce good results.

Different kind of shopping: On being a woman in industrial arts.
Moose, M.E. School Shop 34: 41 (November, 1974).

A woman industrial arts and technical education major at Appalachian State University explains some of the why's and how's of her career choice.

The Disappearance of Sex Discrimination in First Job Placement of New Ph.D.s.
Cartter, A.M. and Ruhter, W.E. Los Angeles, CA: Higher Education Research Institute, 1975. 27 pp. ($1.50)

Presents data from an appraisal of the quality of first job placements of Ph.D.s from 1967 to 1973. Findings on the percentages of doctorates awarded annually by sex are related to statistics on academic job placements, research positions, postdoctoral positions and employment prospects. Results suggest that equity at the point of entry to the job market had apparently been reached in the academic arena by 1973.

Discrimination against women in physics.
Physics Today 25: 61-62 (July, 1972).

This article contains a brief report of the findings of the American Physical Society Committee on Women in Physics. The Committee found that women physicists experience discrimination and provided several recommendations to end discriminatory practices. The maintenance of a roster of women physicists to facilitate their employment was one recommendation offered by the Committee.

Discrimination Against Women Professionals in a Male-Dominated Profession by Women Consumers.
Ripley, T.M. Dissertation, Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, Order #72-14, 754. 115 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Eighty women were asked to rate a male and female dentist under varied conditions of kind, amount and quality of information provided. It was hypothesized that greater quantities and higher qualities of both personal and professional information would result in higher ratings for female professionals. Statistical differences favoring the women dentist were significant for the quantity and higher quality of professional information, but differences in ratings based on personal information were not significant.

Discrimination and demography restrict opportunities for academic women.
Rossi, A. College and University Business 48: 74-78 (February, 1970).

This study assesses female contributions to higher education and evaluates how the twin factors of motivation and discrimination bear upon the role of women in both higher education and the job world.

The distaff engineer.
Ribinskas, J.M. Automation 21: 50-55 (May, 1974).

This article describes the participation of women in production engineering and the discrimination they face in this male-dominated profession. Also provided are hints for women and girls who are interested in a career in production, along with tips from women presently employed in the field.

The docile majority: Bridging the gap. The changing role of women in the legal profession.
Epstein, C.F. Rutgers Law Review 25: 12-20 (January, 1971).

The changing role of women in the legal profession and society at-large is discussed in a seminar presentation. Conflicts and ambiguities remain between expectations linked to women's traditional roles and those attached to the new ones they are assuming.

Doctor was an adventuress.
Block, J.L. and Lovejoy, E.P. Today's Health 48: 20-21+ (August, 1970).

A brief history of Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy (1869-1967) who practiced medicine in the United States against hardships imposed by the times and her peers.

Does the "woman writer" exist?
Reuter, M. Publisher's Weekly 209: 24+ (April 5, 1976).

In March, 1976, 250 women writers came together to ask if, in fact, the woman writer exists. This short article discusses the symposium.

Double career: Band directing and marriage, is it possible? Is it advisable?
Alexander, L.D. The School Musician Director and Teacher 43: 58-59 (April, 1972).

An article by the band director of the Wayne Public Schools, Wayne, NJ, advises college women who wish to become band directors to accept the challenge of combining their career as a band director with a career as wife and mother. Ms. Alexander offers advice to those who wish to take up this dual role and conveys some of her personal experiences.

Earnings and promotion of women faculty.
Johnson, G.E. and Stafford, F.P. American Economic Review 64: 888-903 (December, 1974).

Data are analyzed to examine the extent of the male-female salary and promotion differential for Ph.D.s in academic employment by field of specialization, and, where data are sufficient, in business and government employment as well. Also examines the extent to which lifetime choice of training and earning versus nonmarket work in the household influences the differential. The authors found that the academic salaries of females begin at 4-11% less than those of men in their samples and then decline to result in a fairly substantial differential after a number of years potential experience (13-23% at 15 years after the completion of the doctorate). The disciplines sampled were economics, sociology, anthropology, mathematics, biology and physics.

Educating women for administration.
Stead, B.A. Business Horizons 18: 51-56 (April, 1975).

"Women in Administration" is a college course designed to help women achieve in administrative jobs. This article cites six objectives for the course related to such topics as role models and use of equal opportunity laws and "mini cases" to prepare women for administrative roles.

Educational leadership: A male domain?
Taylor, S.S. Phi Delta Kappan 55: 124-128 (October, 1973).

Ms. Taylor's doctoral research confirmed that men are preferred to women for leadership positions. Yet, other research shows that women make good administrators -- often better than men. This article explores the role of educational organizations in maintaining the sexist status quo.

EJC report considers women in engineering.
Instrumentation Technology 19: 12 (August, 1972).

This article briefly outlines the findings reported in a manpower bulletin from the Engineers Joint Council. Women, it was reported, command an equal financial position with their male colleagues, but represent less than 1% of the active engineering profession. They have entered all fields of engineering, but appear to concentrate in chemical rather than mechanical or electrical engineering.

Emily Howell: The airlines' first lady.
Schweider, S. Flying 93: 50+ (November, 1973).

Emily Howell was the first woman crew member to become part of a certified United States airline in January of 1973, when she joined Frontier Airlines. In this article the author recounts her life and the factors influencing her decision to become a commercial pilot. Also discussed are some of the problems she has faced in her

Empirical verification of sex discrimination in hiring practices in psychology.
Feidel, L. American Psychologist 25: 1094-1098 (December, 1970).

Results of a study to determine empirically whether or not discrimination against women exists in hiring for academic positions in psychology. Results supported the hypothesis that academic departments of psychology discriminate in hiring on the basis of sex.

Employment and career status of women psychologists.
Astin, H.S. American Psychologist 27: 371-381 (May, 1972).

This article summarizes the empirical data concerning the employment and career status of women psychologists between 1960-1970, of new Ph.D.s, and in particular, of women psychologists in academe -- the employer of over half the new doctorates in psychology.

Engineering: A weird field for women?
Durkin, G.C. Journal of College Placement 34: 31-32 (December, 1973).

This article encourages women to enter the field of engineering -- a profession in which the author feels challenging opportunities abound. Says that engineering is not for everyone, but for those interested in math and science it is a good career choice.

Engineering anyone?
Horwitz, S. Seventeen 34: 47 (September, 1975).

This brief article discusses the growing demand for female engineers and where to write for further information on training programs and employment.

Equal rights progress; Packaging firm appoints woman national sales manager.
Food Engineering 46: 55 (May 10, 1973).

This article discusses the appointment of the first woman national accounts supervisor for a packaging firm. Her background and experience are discussed and she comments on the key to success.

Equality for women benefits industry, too.
Industry Week 176: 59-60 (February 12, 1973).

Details Dow Chemical Company's affirmative action plan. Interview with Marilyn Brown, Manager, Opportunities for Women, who talks about the underutilization of women for management and professional positions.

Executive jobs: How you can land them.
Comer, N.A. Mademoiselle 79: 160-163 (September, 1974).

Women are making gains in executive-level jobs, but still face barriers of discrimination and sexism. This article discusses the current situation of women in top-level management and the author presents several suggestions (get an MBA, for example) for women truly interested in a high-level management position.

Executive mother.
Botts, L. and Glynn, J. Look 35: 73+ (January 26, 1971).

This article describes the personal and professional life of Joan Glynn, President of the New York Advertising Agency, Doyle, Dane and Bernbach.

The Executive Suite -- Feminine Style.
Lynch, E.M. New York, NY: American Management Association, Inc., 1973. 258 pp.

Book is mainly about women in the middle or upper levels of management, but others are included. Provides an inside look at women's role in management with a positive tone. Explores myths about women managers, describes unusual jobs for women and discusses the future of women in management.

Executives in skirts.
Nation's Business 60: 12 (April, 1972).

A short article about the growing number of women executives. Based on a Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. survey of some 300 firms whose members serve on its personnel policies forum. Over 40% of the firms reported that they had women executives at the middle-management level.

Expectations of female pharmacy students.
Kirk, K.W. and Henderson, M.L. Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association 15: 622-623 (November, 1975).

This study of female pharmacy students' practice plans was undertaken to verify hypotheses of manpower planners that the supply of pharmacists will, in the near future, outweigh the demand. Information was obtained on 1) why they selected pharmacy; 2) anticipated areas of satisfaction as a pharmacist; 3) types of practice they planned to enter; and 4) highest administrative level they wanted to attain.

An Exploratory Study of Women Superintendents.
Crosby, J.W. Dissertation, University of Massachusetts, 1973. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #73-31, 074. 141 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The purpose of this exploration was to identify women superintendents, to collect information about their careers and to disseminate the findings among that group.

Facilitating women's medical work.
Kennedy, M. New England Journal of Medicine 285: 182-183 (July 15, 1971).

Letter to the editor asking for more opportunities for women physicians so they can have a career and a family as well.

Factors Related to Professional Achievement of Women: A Study of California State University and College Women.
Lee, L.G. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1975. Order from U.S.C.

The purpose of the study was to identify the characteristics and to determine the factors that contributed to professional achievement of a representative group of women employed in higher education.

Fair employment to women through personnel research.
Schein, V.E. Personnel Journal 51: 330-335 (May, 1972).

Increasing the number of women in managerial positions will take more than a mere reduction of the obvious barriers. Personnel research into the psychological and sociological roadblocks to the full utilization of womanpower can play a significant role in determining how best to construct an action program to facilitate equality for women in the world of work. This paper discusses the role of personnel research.

Fair sex in engineering or broadening the public works image.
Kermit, M.L. Public Works 104: 84-85 (April, 1973).

Reports that the public works department of Contra Costa County, California now employs female, as well as male, engineers. Women are getting jobs as professional engineers, sub-professional engineers and draftswomen. Profiles Carolyn Olsen, a registered civil engineer, and Cheri Ballew and Natalie Griffin, engineering technicians.

Faith of our feminists: Women's lib invades the churches.
Newsweek 76: 81 (November 2, 1970).

A one-page article on the role of women within the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Includes comment on plans of women's groups to confront the United States Catholic Hierarchy with a list of demands, including opening up the priesthood to women. Women ministers of other denominations discuss their problems. Cites the efforts of religious women to band together and fifht the male establishment -- such as the Methodist women who raised $10 million in 1969 for missions and intend to fight discrimination through the pocketbook.

Female Doctoral Chemists: Sexual Discrepancies in Career Patterns.
Solomon, L.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #73-360. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

A sample of males and females who received Ph.D.s in Chemistry between 1925 and 1965 and whose biographies appear in American Men of Science were studied as to education, deployment and mobility patterns. Women were found to have suffered direct and indirect sexual discrimination with no improvement during the 40 years.

Feminine ministry and clerical culture.
O'Meara, T.F. Commonweal 98: 523-526 (September 28, 1973).

Discusses the controversy surrounding the issue of admitting women to the priesthood. Analyzes the position of women in the church today, Biblical treatment of women, and presents what the author feels women can bring to the ministry. Says that women are initiating a movement toward liberation of the ministry itself.

Feminine 'theologique': First national conference of women theologians.
America 124: 626 (June 19, 1971).

A four-paragraph article on the first National Conference of Women Theologians and their participation in this largely male-dominated area.

Femme scribes cop top jobs.
Sherman, E. Ms 3: 84+ (December, 1974).

Discusses women writers in the television industry. Several women discuss their experiences looking for work, getting work and their work relationships with male writers. Mentions that the Hollywood trade papers call 1974 "The Year of the Woman," as eight women took top Emmy Awards.

Few women in academia.
Chemical and Engineering News 49: 21-22 (May 10, 1971).

Nearly 60% of the chemistry departments in U.S. universities and colleges do not have any women on their faculties. Of all faculty members in chemistry, only 3.1% are women. These and other statistics about women in academia (chemistry departments) are discussed in this brief article.

Finding more women and minorities for management-level jobs.
Jones, D.H. and Mathis, M. Banking 66: 94+ (March, 1974).

Report of a study done for the American Bankers Association to determine whether there are enough qualified potential managers among women and minorities to fill the needs of banks and other companies required to comply with affirmative-action programs. Analysis showed that there may be an adequate supply for banks, but not for other companies.

A first for Emily.
Zimmerman, E.H. Airline Pilot 42: 24 (March, 1973).

Describes the education and training as well as the personal aspirations of Emily Howell, the first woman to occupy a pilot billet for a national airline. Her schooling is detailed and biographical sketch of her life is provided.

First lady: S. Caldwell, first woman conductor at the Metropolitan Opera.
Newsweek 85: 77 (April 14, 1975).

A short, three-paragraph, article on Sarah Caldwell, who became the Metropolitan Opera's first woman conductor. Includes a short description of her work as founder and director of the Opera Company of Boston.

First things first.
Christianity Today 19: 61-63 (March 14, 1975).

This article highlights the court cases and issues facing the Episcopal Church regarding the ordination of women. Included are discussions of cases involving women who have been ordained as well as statements from pro-ordination bishops.

First woman elected president of ANCAM.
Editor and Publisher 108: 9+ (June 21, 1975).

Eleanore Tremblay became the first woman president of the Association of Newspaper Classified Advertising Managers in 1975, and possibly the first woman ever to head a national newspaper trade association. This article discusses her election.

First woman Lutheran pastor in United States ordained.
Christian Century 87: 1443 (December 2, 1970).

Short paragraph about Elizabeth A. Platz, Assistant Chaplain at the University of Maryland, who became the first woman Lutheran pastor in the United States on November 22, 1970.

First woman military chaplain.
Christian Century 90: 695 (June 27, 1973).

A short paragraph about the first woman chaplain in United States military history -- Florence Dianna Pohlman of San Diego.

Five women.
Gell, M. Library Journal 100: 1977-1983 (November 1, 1975).

Discusses five top administrators in a field, which although 84% female, has a predominantly male administrative level. Reports on a recent survey of large public libraries in the U.S. which revealed that women are chief librarians in 40% of libraries serving 100,000 to 400,000; 20% in libraries serving 400,000 to 750,000; and only 10% if the population served is over 750,000. Interviews with five of these female administrators explore their backgrounds, employment history and their views on sexism in their field.

Five women filmmakers.
Calvert, C. Mademoiselle 76: 144-145+ (November, 1972).

Includes a short history of women's involvement in the film industry. Five women filmmakers discuss their profession and their films. Discusses the First International Festival of Women's Films, which showed the work of 120 women filmmakers.

Forging a feminine identity: Women in four professional schools.
Levine, A. American Journal of Psychoanalysis 35: 63-67 (Spring, 1975).

This study examined the hypothesis that women in high level professions learn to integrate their vocational and sexual roles in creating their feminine identities. Women studying law or medicine were compared to women preparing for nursing or teaching. Results indicate that women studying in a men's career field feel more able to integrate professional and familial obligations. In addition, fewer of these women plan to retire when they have children.

Foundations discover women: An emerging career field.
National Business Woman 54: 4-5 (October, 1973).

Discusses the roles women play on foundations' staffs. Notes that only 17% of the boards of trustees or directors were women and, although women predominate on foundation staffs, less than 25% of foundation executives are women, according to a Council of Foundations survey of the 596 largest foundations. Includes profiles of several women who have attained high positions in the foundation field.

Four who made it.
Time 99: 82-84 (March 20, 1972).

A report on four women executives: an advertising agency president, a computer time-sharing company president, a supermarket chain vice president and a vice president of a savings and loan company. Details each woman's work history and current responsibilities.

From honey to Ms. to doctor.
Comer, N.A. Mademoiselle 78: 204-205+ (April, 1974).

An article on women physicians, who made up 6.7% of the medical profession at the time. Discusses the women's motivations for becoming doctors and a study entitled "Why Would a Girl Go into Medicine?".

From kitchen to boardroom.
Forbes 117: 50 (January 15, 1976).

An article on Royle Glaser Lasky, President of the Revell Toy Company. Ms. Lasky took over the company after her husband's poor management had caused financial losses. She discusses the difficulties and rewards of her job. The article also describes the return of a profit and marketing success for Revell's products since the new president took the reins.

From sisterhood to priesthood.
Newsweek 84: 52 (August 12, 1974).

An article on the ordination of 11 women to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church -- the only "main-line" Protestant group in the United States still denying ordination to women. Discusses the women's feelings about defying Church law and reaction from their male colleagues in the Church.

Goals for Women in Science: Women in Science and Engineering.
Law, M.E., editor. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, Laboratory of Physics, 1972. ($3.00)

The number of women scientists is a small percentage of the total. This publication reviews the current situation and suggests goals for women in science over the next decade.

Grace Tanner, engineer.
Senior Scholastic 105: 10 (November 21, 1974).

An electrical engineer with Kodak discusses what it is like to be employed in a male-dominated profession.

Have You Considered Accounting? Opportunities for Women are Expanding.
Catalyst. New York, NY: Catalyst, 1975. 32 pp. ($1.95)

One of a series of booklets prepared by Catalyst to inform young women about fields which, at managerial and professional levels, have been traditionally male. This booklet deals with accounting and covers the spectrum of positions within the field, the educational preparation necessary, the employment outlook and presents interviews with women who have achieved success in the field.

Have You Considered Engineering?
Catalyst. New York, NY: Catalyst, 1976. 38 pp. ($1.95)

This booklet was prepared specifically for undergraduate women to help them develop realistic career goals and consider fields that, at the managerial and professional levels have been traditionally male-dominated. In addition to providing a portrait of an engineer, the booklet outlines educational preparation required, em-ployment outlook and career options for female engineers.

The hazards of being a professional woman.
Fabian, J.J. Professional Psychology 3: 324-326 (April, 1972).

Problems encountered by women in the professions are outlined and the relationship problems with men on different levels of authority are discussed.

Help wanted: More women mall managers.
Fulweiler, J.H. Chain Store Age 50: 24 (September, 1974).

Opportunities for women in management in the shopping center industry are on the increase, according to this article. The author cites reasons why women would be beneficial to the industry.

Hey, lady. What are you doing here?
Emerson, G. McCalls 98: 61 (August, 1971).

This is the personal account of Gloria Emerson, a New York Times award winning foreign correspondent, detailing her assignment in Vietnam during the height of the U.S. military effort.

Houston's enterprising sisters-in-law; Negro all-female firm.
Ebony 31: 126-128 (March, 1976).

Discusses a firm of five black women lawyers in Texas. Their company, housed in the Acres Homes Community in Houston, includes expertise in the fields of housing discrimination, criminal and domestic law, taxes and poverty legislation. The five women discuss what led them to choose the legal profession as a career.

How a woman scientist deals professionally with men.
De Meuron-Landolt, M. Impact of Science on Society 25: 147-152 (April, 1975).

Discusses one woman's experience in the field of scientific and technical journalism. She points out difficulties she encountered in her educational, personal and professional lives.

How I got my job.
Redbook 146: 80+ (March, 1976).

Two highly successful women -- a supermarket manager and a government aide -- explain how they achieved their positions. They describe some of the barriers they have had to confront and provide recommendations for women interested in pursueing similar careers.

How one woman tamed the Watergate tigers.
Volner, J.W. Redbook.146: 86-88 (April, 1976).

Jill Volner, an attorney and a prosecutor in the Watergate trials, describes some of the problems she has encountered in her profession. She details some of the sexist practices she confronted during her career and the progress that has been made for women attorneys since she started to practice.

How to analyze the fairness of faculty women's salaries on your own campus.
Bergmann, B.R. and Maxfield, M., Jr. AAUP Bulletin 61: 262-265 (October, 1975).

The authors detail a system for determining the fairness of faculty women's salaries as compared to those of their male counterparts.

How to get along -- and ahead -- in the office.
Business Week : 107-108 (March 22, 1976).

This article contains recommendations for addressing problems that arise when women are promoted to top-level management positions. Men, for example, are cautioned not to tune the woman out at meetings. Women are advised to plan a career and take risks. Many suggestions on appropriate behavior are provided.

Human resource management and the new working woman.
Personnel Administrator 18: entire issue (July-August, 1973).

Most of the issue is devoted to women in management. Individual articles that are described separately include: "Women: The wasted resource!"; "Women in management: Fable or fact?"; "Formula for successful women managers"; "Middle management: Key to the feminist drive."

I hope I'm not a token.
Dreifus, C. McCalls 99: 51 (October, 1971).

In 1971 a black woman was appointed as the New York City Commissioner of Human Rights. In her job she seeks to ensure that the principle of non-discrimination becomes a reality by enforcing legislation and pressuring for more fair protection under the law for all minorities. This article describes the work that Ms. Norton has accomplished as the Commissioner.

ICMA's newest challenge: Women in city management.
Coffay, J.J. Public Management 55: 6-7 (February, 1973).

Women now pursue professional careers in greater numbers and men are beginning to accept them as professional colleagues. However, not everyone is convinced that women have a role in professional city management. There still remain barriers to their equal representation on these staffs.

Identifying and developing women for management positions.
McCord, B. Training and Development Journal 25: 2-5 (November, 1971).

This article presents information on the lack of women in management positions. One contributing factor is sex role stereotyping which leads to women's underrepresentation in high-level jobs. Over the long run, it is concluded the success of women in managerial positions will be dependent on the organization's interest in developing women, and the organization's efforts in changing the attitudes of management.

If this case is so important, why did they send a woman?
Comer, N.A. Mademoiselle 74: 140-141+ (February, 1972).

An article on women lawyers, who make up 2.8% of this profession. Discusses problems incurred in law school, and in getting a job upon completion of their education. Includes quotes from many women in the field, who relate their experiences.

I'm not the minister's wife, I'm the minister.
Kraus, M.E. New Catholic World 218: 116-119 (May, 1975).

This is the philosophical/personal account of an ordained United Methodist Minister including her training and experiences at work in Brazil. Also included are her feelings about her role.

Intangible feminine assets.
Darrah, F.J. Management Accounting 57: 25-28 (September, 1975).

Women presently hold a minor place in the accounting profession yet they possess several assets/attributes which should enable them to move into accounting with ease. Attention to detail, capacity to organize and concentrate are three of the eight qualities on which women should learn to capitalize in order to increase their numbers in this field, according to the author.

Interests of women pharmacists.
Kirk, K.W., et al. Vocational Guidance Quarterly 22: 200-208 (March, 1974).

The purpose of this study was to develop a pharmacist scale for the vocational interests of women (SVIB-W). An occupational interest scale for women pharmacists was developed by administering the Strong Vocational Interest Blank to a national sample of registered pharmacists.

Invisible engineers.
Engineering News-Record 189: 15 (August 31, 1972).

Reports on a week-long conference on women in engineering and management. The conference concluded that although more women are entering the engineering profession, few are advancing to executive positions. The number of women enrolling in engineering schools has risen from 1% to 2%, but practicing women engineers still make up less than 5% of the professional engineering work force.

The Invisible Woman: Discrimination in the Academic Profession.
Abramson, J. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 1975. 248 pp. ($12.50)

The author recounts the history of her personal discrimination at the University of Hawaii, and then analyzes the common elements experienced by all women who have relied on the system's methods -- the resulting delay, division and discredit. She concludes with recommendations which could achieve compliance with affirmative action laws.

Is engineering an equal opportunity employer?
Lavoie, F.J. Machine Design 45: 86-91 (January 11, 1973).

Presents reasons for the small numbers of women and other minorities in engineering. Women are increasing in the engineering fields, but much progress is still to be made. The author feels that tradition is the chief reason for excluding women from the ranks of engineers.

It's slow, but women are moving into the executive suite: A look at how ten did it.
U.S. News and World Report 77: 43-45 (September 30, 1974).

An article on 10 women who hold managerial and executive jobs in business. The women share their observations on what they have learned in their careers, and give advice on how other members of their sex can make it to the top in the business world.

Job opportunities for women still sparse at the top.
Industry Week 167: 18-19 (October 12, 1970).

Discusses company testimony at a New York City Commission on Human Rights hearing that made it evident that equal opportunity for women has not yet arrived. Discusses several firms' affirmative action plans, and statistics on the number of women managers.

Jobs opening up for female engineer grads.
Industry Week 177: 23 (April 2, 1973).

An interview with J. Dennis Ryon, Director of Placement and Career Services at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh. Mr. Ryon talks about the demand for women engineers, who now make up less than 1% of all the active engineers in the United States. The College Placement Council, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, reports that the average starting salary of a woman engineering graduate is slightly higher than the average offered a male, as employers feel the pressure of the equal opportunity laws.

Just one of the boys.
Newsweek 80: 43 (July 3, 1972).

An article on the growing ranks of female sportswriters. Discusses several women sportswriters and the problems or success they have encountered. Includes a paragraph on one woman who was discharged because of her inability to keep the scores, teams and leagues straight. Has many quotes from both female and male sportswriters on the new influx of women into the field.

Katherine Graham: The power that didn't corrupt.
Howard, J. Ms 3: 47-50+ (October, 1974).

A profile of Katherine Graham, Chairman of the Board of the Washington Post Company and publisher of the Washington Post. Details both her personal and business life.

Ladies on the pad?
Time 102: 73 (October 22, 1973).

Discusses NASA testing to determine how females respond to the physiological stresses of spaceflight.

Law and the New Woman.
McHugh, M. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers, 1974.

A report on the growing opportunities for women in the field of law.

Law can be your friend and a marvelous profession for your students.
Weddington, S.R. Delta Kappa Gamma Bulletin 42: 6-13 (Winter, 1976).

The author, a female lawyer, discusses law as a career and its benefits, such as flexibility. She stresses that everyone should establish a working relationship with a lawyer, to whom to turn when legal help is needed. Finally, the article points out that one should become familiar with the law, because it governs every aspect of your life.

Leadership Behavior of Male and Female Elementary Principals.
Van Meir, E.J., Jr. Dissertation, Northern Illinois University, 1971. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #71-29, 823. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

In order to investigate the conventional argument that men are better suited than females as educational administrators, this study measured the leadership behavior exhibited by male and female elementary school principals as perceived by teachers. Overall, few significant differences in the leadership behavior of men and women were found, and those that were significant favored the women.

Let's open district doors to female administrators.
Dale, C.T. Nation's Schools 93: 12+ (June, 1974).

Although the trend in the past has been toward diminishing the number of women school administrators at all levels, the author feels that thanks to the efforts of women educators and federal officials, that trend is changing. She recommends five specific steps and actions which school districts can take to deal with challenges to make changes in the way they treat women.

Let's put women in their place, for instance, City Hall.
Mayer, J. McCalls 98: 74 (February, 1971).

The author of this article feels that the differences between men and women are important and are, in fact, the very reasons why women should be in positions of leadership. With respect to consumer issues, housing, and other social reform issues, women have much to offer in addition to their skills in management and leadership.

The life and times of a woman administrator.
Matthews, M. American Vocational Journal 50: 36-39 (September, 1975).

This article describes the author's two experiences as Acting State Director of Vocational Education in Alaska (they would not name her to the permanent post) and gives some pointers on how to survive as a female intruder in the male world of deans and directors.

Locked out? Women and the legal profession.
Student Lawyer 16: 13-25 (November, 1970).

This special section deals with the status of women in the legal profession. Problems in law school (in admission, scholarship aid, placement) and for women in practice are discussed in these four articles.

Long and painful record of little progress in a man's world: The personal views of eight women who succeeded in it.
Life 69: 18-21 (September 4, 1970).

Short descriptions of eight women in high-level positions along with their personal views about the women's movement, and the gains that women have yet to make. Kate Millett, an architect, an agency executive, a suffragist are among the women interviewed.

Long gray hemline.
Time 107: 29 (February 9, 1976).

The U.S. Military Academy is preparing for the admittance of women cadets into its ranks but the Commandant says that the institution's prime function is to produce military leaders and that will not change.

Look, the mate's a girl!
Hefferman, C.F. Seventeen 35: 160+ (February, 1976).

In 1974 the United States Merchant Marine Academy opened its doors to women cadets. Fifteen women were admitted to the class. This article describes the first women entrants, their reasons for choosing the academy and some of their experiences there.

Low salaries of women chemists probed.
Chemical and Engineering News 54: 33 (May 17, 1976).

Presents the major findings of a new salary analysis by the American Chemical Society Office of Manpower Studies. These findings indicate the large pay gap (women earn 71.7% of what men earn) cannot be explained by such nonsexual factors as difference in average degree level.

Madam president.
Time __: 34 (March 20, 1972).

The possibility of a woman running for president and the hypothetical image of a "socially acceptable" female president are considered. Past "humorous" responses to this question are reviewed. The question is raised during the 1972 election year since Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm had thrown her hat into the ring. Time reports that a Field poll showed Californians were more willing to vote for a black man than a white woman for Vice President.

Madame corporation president?
Senior Scholastic 103: 24-25 (September 27, 1973).

Chris Thomas, Assistant Treasurer of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, has had to come to grips with many of the barriers to women in the management world. She prepared for her career with a B.A. in economics followed by an M.B.A. at the University of Chicago.

Madame directress.
Gilbert, J. Management Quarterly 14: 6-12 (1973-1974).

Of the approximately 10,000 directors of rural electric systems in America, only 31 are women. This article includes questionnaire responses from 15 directors and three retired directors. Questions asked included: Do women belong on boards?, What characteristics should a female director possess?, How do you find capable women and get them on the board?, How will other members of the board react to a woman director?, etc. The article concludes that women directors "Are working out well enough where they are serving and that from the viewpoint of the women themselves, at least, the change has been beneficial to the co-ops and relatively trouble-free."

Madame executive.
Time 103: 76-77 (February 18, 1974).

Presents the views of two female alumni of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration on what a woman must do to succeed as an executive. Their emphasis is that she must first accept the fact that she is a woman.

Mme. Waterman.
Newsweek 81: 100+ (April 9, 1973).

A look at Madame Francine Gomez, who saved her family's Waterman Pen and Ink Company from collapse. When she took over, the company was in the red, but in a space of three years, the company was in the black and profits were climbing.

Male managers need to take risks and seek recognition; women don't.
Witt, J.A. Modern Hospital 119: 70 (November, 1972).

The author feels that women are less inclined to accept risk-taking challenges than men and, therefore, avoid administrative and management positions.

Malvina Reynolds: Time to sing her praises.
Hill, A. and Reynolds, M., editors. Ms 3: 39-41 (June, 1975).

An interview with Malvina Reynolds, 75, a songwriter and performer. She has recorded six albums and a number of singles. With five songbooks to her credit, she runs her own record producing and book publishing companies. Ms. Reynolds discussed her career and her personal outlook on life.

Management Careers for Women.
Place, I. and Armstrong, A. Louisville, KY: Vocational Guidance Manuals, 1975. 219 pp. ($3.95)

This book addresses itself to the rewards and obstacles facing women who aspire to management positions. It contains an introduction to management philosophies and practices, management problems, terminology and trends and self-developmental features with suggested ways for developing management skills.

Management development for women.
Brenner, M.H. Personnel Journal 51: 165-169 (March, 1972).

Actions which might be taken by organizations to prepare women to advance in management positions are listed. Three levels of activity are dealt with: the selection of applicants for managerial positions, initial placement of women managers and development activities for women.

Margaret Drabble: There must be a lot of people like me.
Poland, N. Midwest Quarterly 16: 255-267 (April, 1975).

This article is about a female novelist who tells what it's like to be a woman and a novelist. Most of what she is currently writing is about the effect women are having on society -- she is quite sure that the woman's role, the rift between the sexes is going to change society completely and is probing these changes and anticipating new ones.

Medical womanpower: A statistic goes astray.
Eisenberg, L. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 41: 348-349 (April, 1971).

Discusses the 1970 Carnegie Commission on Higher Education Report in which inaccurate statistics justify prejudicial admission policies against admitting women to medical and dental schools. The author attempts to correct wrong impressions left by that report.

Medicine: A career conflict for women.
Notman, M.T. American Journal of Psychiatry 130: 1123-1127 (October, 1973).

The author considers some of the issues involved in women's choice of a medical career. The way in which women respond to challenges involved in choosing that profession are discussed. Several approaches to facilitating the participation of more women in medicine are recommended.

Medicine: A Woman's Career.
New York, NY: American Medical Women's Association, 1973. 12 pp.

This booklet discusses medicine as a career for women -- what training is involved and what the career is like.

Meet Ms. calling officer.
Banking 67: 34-35 (November, 1975).

Women calling officers tell what it's like on the job. Banks all over the country have been moving women up in the ranks and increasingly putting them on the firing line with corporate accounts.

Meet the world's first woman rabbi.
Levy, S. Ladies Home Journal 89: 75 (June, 1972).

In 1972 the world's first woman rabbi was ordained. This article describes the events in the life of Rabbi Priesand that made her decide to become a rabbi, her education and training and her present mode of life.

Memoirs of a feisty sportswriter.
Long, B. WomenSports 2: 20+ (May, 1975).

A first-person account of a women sportswriter who covered boxing in the 1960's. Her account tells her background and how she broke into the male-dominated sports field.

Men control engineering, but women are moving up fast in all scientific fields, NSF survey reveals.
Research/Development 24: 10 (September, 1973).

A 1972 Professional, Technical and Scientific Manpower Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census revealed that men comprise nearly 99% of the engineering profession. However, in other scientific fields women are making progress (27% in mathematics fields). With the exception of the social sciences, women increased at a much greater rate than men in all groups and at almost all degree levels.

The minority businesswoman.
Black Business Digest 3: 33-46 (February, 1973).

This special section is devoted to articles dealing with black women who have been successful in the world of business. Marketing executives and other businesswomen discuss the situation and how they have fared.

A Minority of Members -- Women in the U.S. Congress.
Chamberlain, H. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers, 1973. 355 pp.

The lives of 85 U.S. Congresswomen are documented in this biographical reference source. The information was obtained from interviews, diaries, letters and other personal documents.

Minority status and the pursuit of professional careers: Women in science and engineering.
Perrucci, C.C. Social Forces 49: 245-259 (December, 1970).

The sexual integration of the science and engineering professions was investigated, and selected social characteristics of career and non-career women and men who have similar training were compared. Initial employment positions of male and female graduates were relatively similar in levels of technical and supervisory responsibilities, but were dissimilar in salary, with females earning less than men.

Monsanto's designer extraordinaire: N. Curby, structural design engineer.
Ebony 28: 135-138+ (October, 1973).

A report on civil engineer Norma Curby, who designs equipment support facilities for the Monsanto Company. The heavily illustrated article shows Ms. Curby in various facets of her work.

More women for higher education.
Vetter, B.M. Science 178: 815 (November 24, 1972).

Three steps must be taken to improve the status of women in higher education, The first step is to understand and eliminate past discriminatory practices; the second step is to institute an affirmative action program; and the final step is to locate available, qualified women. The employment of women in higher education has been delayed but prospects look brighter for the future.

More women move into the boardroom.
Business Week __: 26 (March 1, 1976).

Women currently hold directorships in 202 of 239 major U.S. corporations. This brief article provides some data on the gains of women in top-level management providing a reference for a complete list of every woman presently known to be a director of a first rank company and naming several women holding multiple directorships.

More women pursue engineering careers.
Industry Week 170: 20 (July 12, 1971).

An article on the rising female enrollments in engineering at several major universities. Major administrators from these schools discuss what they feel are the reasons for this trend.

Mrs. - Ms. - Manager?
Public Management 57: 1-22 (July, 1975).

Features articles examining the current status of women in municipal management.

Ms. Attorney.
Fenten, D.X. Philadelphia, PA: Westminster Press, 1974. 160 pp. ($5.50)

Information on personal and academic qualifications for law school, courses of study, working as an attorney and the future role of women in the profession are examined in this book.

Ms. CPA.
Barcelona, C.T., et al. Journal of College Placement 35: 34-40 (Spring, 1975).

Discusses changing patterns in accounting careers for women as revealed in a 1974 study done at the University of Cincinnati. The study was designed to 1) reveal satisfactions, hopes and attitudes of women accountants; 2) investigate effects of the Fair Employment Practices Act on opportunities for women; and 3) test the field experience of women in accounting positions.

The Ms. factor in ASME.
Dow, H.H. Mechanical Engineering 95: 9-21 (July, 1973).

Success of female ASME members is discussed along with figures on enrollments, work and distribution of women engineers.

Ms. in engineering; More wanted, doors open, salaries high.
Machine Design 44: 4 (August 10, 1972).

Summarizes a bulletin released by the Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council which addressed the question, "Why encourage women to enter the profession when there is already surplus of engineers?" The EJC bulletin contends that employment problems were caused by the maldistribution of engineering candidates in certain specialities and geographic locations; should be encouraged to enter the market in fields and areas which are still seeking qualified engineers.

According to the bulletin newly graduated women engineers are virtually the aristocrates of their graduating classes in terms of salaries they can command. Social forces have finally made it respectable for married women to seek a career independent of husband and family.

Ms. vs. Mr. archivist.
Deutrich, M. The American Archivist 36: 171-181 (April, 1973).

This is a discussion of the underrepresentation of women archivists in the Society of American Archivists. Data related to the comparison of education, experiences, participation in the society, etc. are presented to support the author's statements.

Music's wonder woman.
Time 106: 52-65 (November 10, 1975).

Called the first lady of American opera, Sarah Caldwell produces opera working as her own conductor, administrative boss, stage director, talent hunter, principal researcher and fund raiser. She is also one of the great impresarios in all the American performing arts, says this article which examines her life and career.

A myth is better than a miss: Men get the edge in academic employment.
Simpson, L.A. College and University Business 48: 72-73 (February, 1970).

This article concerns a 1968 study to explore expressions of discriminatory attitudes toward professional academic women. Although results were derived from a limited population, discriminatory attitudes toward women were the rule.

Myths and mirths -- women in medicine.
Spiro, H.M. New England Journal of Medicine 292: 354-356 (February 13, 1975).

A discussion of considerations involving women as physicians. The author, a convert to the idea that women have as much a place in medicine as men, hopes that discussion of such considerations may help to bring them about.

NABW's new CEO Betty Steele: How women can lead a new age in banking.
The NABW Journal 52: 8-9 (November/December, 1975).

The new President of the NABW, Betty Steele, is a woman who has attained a high executive position in the banking profession. This article describes her professional and personal background in addition to her views on the need for more women in the field.

NASA satellite project: The boss is a woman.
Holden, C. Science 179: 48-49 (January 5, 1973).

Discusses the life and work of Marjorie Rhodes Townsend, the only woman "in the whole free world" who is project manager of a satellite program. Ms. Townsend -- the first woman to receive an engineering degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C. -- talks about her theory on why so few women enter the engineering field.

Needed: More women coaches.
Spasoff, T.C. Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation 42: 55 (June, 1971).

Discusses various ways of training women coaches besides in school. Suggests having qualified men or women coaches give the trainees the necessary tutoring needed. Recommends cooperation between the women's department chairmen, the coach and the trainee in filling the gap in numbers between women athletes and women coaches.

Needed: Women athletic trainers.
Hutton, L.I. and Silkin, J. Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation 43: 77-78 (January, 1972).

Discusses the need for more women to become involved in athletic training. Recommends that an athletic training course be required by all physical education professional preparation curricula. Includes discussion on what an athletic training course should include.

Nepotism: Paradoxical liberation.
Shapiro, E.T. and Shapiro, D.L. American Medical Women's Association Journal 28: 651-653 (December, 1973).

An article on 100 women medical specialists -- 3/4 of whom were physicians -- who responded to a 42-item questionnaire on the influence of husbands and other family members in the design of the subjects' professional lives. Several examples are given on how family ties helped facilitate the woman's continued employment in her profession.

New breed: Female reporters.
Newsweek 78: 62-63 (August 30, 1971).

This brief article discusses the growing number of women TV correspondents. Formerly relegated to "women's features," female reporters are persuading their bosses that they can cope with any story.

New job vistas for women.
Brown, R.U. Editor and Publisher 108: 32 (February 1, 1975).

Discusses the wide range of job titles occupied by women on newspaper staffs in executive positions in both news and non-news departments.

New recognition for women in APA.
Spurlock, J. American Journal of Psychiatry 132: 647-648 (June, 1975).

Discusses the creation of the APA Committee on Women in Psychiatry and APA task forces that have initiated projects to study problems of women in general and special concerns of women psychiatrists.

New study predicts more women officers.
Adams, A.E. Banking 66: 10+ (August, 1973).

Discussion of a study by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, which forecasts extensive job openings for women as bank officers in the 1970's.

New woman on the go.
Jackson, N.B. New Woman 1: 98-100 (August, 1971).

An increasing number of American women are expanding their business and profits by traveling across the nation and around the world. This article discusses several such businesswomen.

Nice gal run the firm? Why not.
Roads and Streets 114: 146-147 (March, 1971).

A profile of Mary Hatcher Glade, Chief Executive Officer of Glade Construction Company, a utility and asphalt construction company. Ms. Glade, past president of the firm, discusses her background and the firm she runs. Problems in the business, such as vandalism on the job site, are also mentioned.

No easy path for women managers.
Chambers, P. International Management 29: 46-48 (May, 1974).

Reports that in spite of present efforts by some governments, business schools and companies, the number of women in management remains pitifully small, usually less than 4% of the total management group of any company. Experts from the U.S. and Europe comment of women's plight in is achieving management posts. Also notes that in a survey of 855 U.S. companies, the Conference Board found that less than 8% had female directors.

No Experience Necessary: A Guide to Employment for the Female Liberal Arts Graduate.
Friedman, S. and Schwartz, L.C. New York, NY: Dell Publishing Company, 1971. 349 pp. ($1.25)

This guidebook offers practical advice on how a female liberal arts graduate can overcome the two strikes against her -- that she is a woman and a liberal arts graduate -- and find a beginning job suitable to her interests and her intellect. Most of the careers discussed are non-traditional -- banking and finance, book publishing, film industry, advertising among others.

Non-academic professional political scientists.
Tinker, I. American Behavioral Scientist 15: 206-212 (February, 1971).

An analysis of questionnaires completed by 60 non-academic women professional political scientists. Results indicate that the women who have survived within non-academic career ladders admit to professional discrimination and underutilization while denying personal discrimination.

Now a rush by women to start their own banks.
U.S. News and World Report 79: 61-62 (October 27, 1975).

Women's banks and credit unions are gaining popularity in many U.S. cities. Committed to attacking discrimination against women, they intend to not only give women customers special (but not discriminatory) attention, but to put women behind the executive desks. This article goes on to describe many of the discriminatory practices currently observed by banks and how the women's bank can begin to eliminate these problems.

Occupation, Employment and Lifetime Work Experience of Women.
Suitland, MD: Census Bureau Public Information Office. Free.

Results of the 1970 Census show that among young, professional women there is no noticeable shift to traditionally male-oriented occupations such as law or engineering. Women 30-34 and 40-44 are earning only about 2/3 as much as men.

Of women and banking.
Steichen, C.E. Burroughs Clearing House 58: 20-21+ (December, 1973).

Between 1971 and 1973, the author cites much progress in the opening up of management positions in the banking world to women. . number of successful women are discussed. The author sees much progress for women in the future.

On being a woman filmmaker.
Fisher, E. Aphra 5: 53-63 (Fall, 1974).

This is a critical look at some works of Lina Wertmuller, a filmmaker, director and scenarist. Several of Ms. Wertmuller's films are reviewed from the perspective of her feminine artistry. The author also discusses the difficulties confronting women filmmakers, providing a short historical survey of some women directors who have been forgotten.

On being black and female and an accountant.
Thompson, J.A. MBA 9: 35-38 (February, 1975).

This article discusses the double barriers that exist for black women in their efforts to obtain jobs in large public accounting firms. Black women are very pessimistic about advancement in these firms even after they are admitted to entry-level positions.

On the job front.
Henle, F. New Woman 6: 64 (June, 1971).

This article discusses advancement opportunities for women in the banking industry. Included is an investigation by New Woman of equal opportunity in the banking industry.

On women writers.
Denne, C.A. and Rogers, K.M. Nation 221: 151-153 (August 30, 1975).

At the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in New York in 1975, a group of women were asked to consider the question: Are women writers a distinct group? This brief article centers around this discussion.

The 120% solution.
Time 107: 41 (March 1, 1976).

A quota system used by a law firm in hiring women lawyers has been praised by a judge who handled a sex discrimination case. The complex formula is based on the number of women graduating from law schools and is seen as a victory of the feminist bar against a law firm.

Only eight percent.
Jacobson, B. and Jacobson, W. Civil Rights Digest 7: 20-27 (Summer, 1975).

The authors review the role of women in medicine, tracing historically women healers, physicians and midwives and their gradual exclusion from the medical profession except as an aid to male doctors. The trend is beginning to change, however, as pediatrics (22%), child psychiatry (25%) and public health (20%) have begun to witness a higher proportion of women practicing.

Open sesame.
McBee, S. McCalls 98: 45 (July, 1971).

This is a brief article about the author's admittance into the National Press Club: "One of the last bastions of male chauvinism in Washington, D.C." Women journalists are now allowed to join having been barred since its inception.

Opportunities and Challenges for Women Engineers in Industry.
O'Brien, J.E. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1974. 18 pp. ($1.58 plus postage)

There are opportunities for women in engineering, reflecting demands created by the dramatic rate of change in society. Qualified women provide a previously untapped resource, but are in short supply. Women need to make changes in their goal setting, competition and job application skills; men in adjustment to working, or living with successful wives.

Opportunities for Women in Higher Education.
The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1973. 292 pp.

This report by the Carnegie Commission examines current participation by women in higher education, prospects for the future, and recommendations for action to ensure the elimination of barriers to equality of opportunity in higher education. Relevant chapters examine the status of women as faculty members and academic administrators.

Opportunities for women in higher education.
Intellect 102: 208-209 (January, 1974).

Summary of a report done by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education called "Opportunities for Women in Higher Education." Urges that barriers to the advancement of women be removed by higher education. Discusses the status of female faculty members.

Ordination of women: Injured Episcopal peace?
Christianity Today 18: 39 (August 16, 1974).

The ordination of eleven women to the priesthood evoked strong reactions by their presiding bishop in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Colleagues of the bishops who ordained the women have threatened to defrock them. While many of the women expressed a dislike for the confrontation, they felt they had no choice but to bring the issue into the public arena.

Organization woman remakes the Post.
Business Week : 43-44 (September 29, 1975).

Katharine Graham is Chairman of the Washington Post Company and one of the country's most influential individuals. This article profiles her management techniques and strategies as chairman of the company and publisher of the Post newspaper including an account of the problems of assuming such a high level executive position.

Our envoy in Paradise: Riviera consul.
Hicks, E. Ebony 28: 126-128+ (October, 1973).

Discusses the work of Consul Eleanor Hicks, in charge of U.S. Consulate in Nice, France. The story, illustrated by several photographs, details Ms. Hicks' duties and attitudes toward her position as a diplomat.

The outlook for women in banking.
Roebling, M.G. Michigan Business Review 19: 14-19 (November, 1972).

Discussion of the variables which will affect the outlook of women in banking through 1980. These include: 1) the outlook for the industry itself in terms of growth; 2) the extent of further erosion of prejudice and discrimination, which impedes women's entry and advancement in the managerial ranks; and 3) the degree to which women will want to enter the managerial candidates race. The author feels the outlook for women in banking is encouraging.

Outlook for women in science.
Vetter, B.M. Science Teacher 40: 22-24 (December, 1973).

The author of this article discusses the future professional opportunities in science and engineering for women, noting that some fields are likely to be better choices in terms of employment potential (life scientists, for example, constitute an oversupply and the unemployment rate is high at the present time). Teachers, parents and scientists are urged to encourage the girl who seeks a career in science.

Pains and pleasures of a woman architect.
Diomelli, R. Educational Horizons 53: 110-115 (Spring, 1975).

Reports that of a national membership of 24,000 in the American Institute of Architects, only 300 are women. Discusses findings of studies of women in the architectural profession indicating that women have more education, fewer are registered architects and fewer women than men are married. Also mentions a salary survey that demonstrated on the average a 40% differential in favor of men.

Perceived Barriers to Employment for Women as Educational Administrators in South Carolina Public Schools.

Owens, E.T. Dissertation, University of South Carolina, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #76-10, 478. 119 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The purpose of this study was to identify perceived barriers to employment for women as educational administrators in South Carolina in 1974-1975. Perceived employment barriers were identified and compared to those of men. An analysis was made of the perceptions held by supervisors of women administrators and by persons supervised by the women.

Perceptions of Female Vocational Faculty Members as Seen by Themselves and College Administrators.

King, E.C. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1974. 150 pp. ($6.60 plus postage)

This study consists of four main parts and was designed to: 1) ascertain the perceptions of public community college presidents regarding professional women vocational faculty; 2) ascertain the perceptions of female vocational education faculty members at such colleges; 3) compare those perceptions; and 4) determine the demographic characteristics of professional women in vocational education at the public community colleges.

Perceptions of Sex Role Stereotyping and Women Teachers' Administrative Career Aspirations.

Landon, G.L. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-16, 317. 271 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study addresses the question of why there is a dearth of women in educational administration positions by exploring the relationships between women teachers' perceptions of selected attitudinal and situational variables and their intentions to seek positions in educational administration.

Performance, rewards and perceptions of sex discrimination among male and female faculty.

Ferber, M.A. and Loeb, J.W. American Journal of Sociology 78: 995-1002 (January, 1973).

This article presents the results of a study relating marital and parental status to productivity, salary and rank for men and women faculty at a mid-western university. The data reveal that rewards are influenced by marital status but in opposite directions for men and women; rewards are not higher in fields with a smaller proportion of women; and perceptions of sex discrimination are more realistic among women than men.

A personal view of women in the profession.

Masters, S.V. The Accountant 166: 288-289 (March 2, 1972).

Article by a female accountant about women in the profession. She feels women should be entitled to equality of opportunity in any profession to which they can usefully contribute.

Personhood . . . expanding the man's world.

Terwilliger, G.H. Community and Junior College Journal 46: 9-10 (December/January, 1976).

This is a personal account by the director of a learning resource center at a Virginia community college. The author recounts her experiences entering the work force at 30, facing little discrimination within the Virginia state system which, she believes, has worked hard to eliminate sexism in its junior and community colleges.

Phyllis Haeger: NABW sparks her own career goals.
The NABW Journal 52: 14-15 (November/December, 1975).

This article describes the professional role of Phyllis Haeger, Executive Vice President of the nation's largest multiple association management firm. Also presented are her views on the issue of women in the banking profession -- some of the problems they must overcome.

Physicist.
Ancker-Johnson, B. Educational Horizons 53: 116-121 (Spring, 1975).

The author describes what it is like to be a member of the female minority in the field of physics. Discusses prejudice against women physicists and advises men of four points that might ease women's entry into this male-dominated profession.

Political Woman.
Kirkpatrick, J.J. New York, NY: Basic Books, Inc., 1974. 274 pp.

The Center for the American Woman and Politics, part of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University, sponsored a conference and published this book which is the first major study of women in American public life. In commissioning this book, the Center hopes to demonstrate that women can and do cope with the demands of political office; that women in politics and government constitute a legitimate field of inquiry; that there is a need for more serious literature about women's roles; and that women who want to exercise political power must assume the responsibility.

The Position of Administrative Assistant as Held by Women.
Rowe, M.F. Dissertation, Indiana University, 1973. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #74-2700. 277 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Study of the position of administrative assistant held by women -- a staff position held by one who aided an executive in a service capacity, functioning as advisor, coordinator, or liaison. The study was to determine where women in Indianapolis had broken through the employment barrier, to learn what was involved in the position, and to determine what education and experience would be helpful to others who aspire to such a position.

Positive approach to women in management.
Kay, M.J. Personnel Journal 51: 38-41 (January, 1972).

The author mentions several positive approaches by management for including women. Among these are: instigating an open promotional policy, giving women employees professional training and actively recruiting women for professional jobs.

Positive effects of the multiple negative: Explaining the success of black professional women.
Epstein, C.G. American Journal of Sociology 78: 912-935 (1973).

Thirty-one black women successful in male-dominated occupations were interviewed individually. Relevant background factors that may explain the proportionally greater success of black versus white professional women include role models of mothers who were economic providers; strong parental achievement values and support for girls' upward mobility; small likelihood of successful marriage to good economic provider. Many subjects reported that guidance counselors did not encourage ambitions.

The prejudice against women.
Starr, S. Music Journal 32: 14-15+ (March, 1974).

The prejudice against women in music extends to all instrumentalists as pointed out by the author. Women receive lower wages than their male colleagues and have fewer employment opportunities. The author goes on to describe her own experiences as a woman pianist and points out many of the myths that contribute to prevent women's full participation in the field.

Preparing women for college posts.
Intellect 102: 345-346 (March, 1974).

Report of two grants to help meet the need for more women in the top administrative ranks of the nation's colleges and universities. The grants were announced by the Carnegie Corporation and will provide some financial support for programs designed to educate women in college administration.

Pretty poison.
Newsweek 82: 50 (July 2, 1973).

Brief article about Sally Quinn after her appointment as star of CBS Morning News. Describes her rise through the journalistic ranks.

Problems of the woman manager.
Pospisil, V.C. Industry Week 181: 33-36 (April 1, 1974).

Promoting a certain number of women into management does not necessarily meet a company's equal opportunity responsibilities, as this article points out. A newly promoted woman must make adjustments and her supervisors and colleagues must be aware of her unique problems.

The professional status of women political scientists: Some current data.
Finifter, A.W. P.S. 5: 406-419 (Fall, 1973).

The status of women in the profession is explored with supporting data provided. Data indicate that, for example, women have made gains in the area of articles published and book reviews authored or co-authored. However, in many other areas, the status of women has changed little. They are still overrepresented in part-time positions among faculty not eligible for tenure and in departments oriented to teaching rather than research.

The Professional Woman.
Theodore, A., editor. Cambridge, MA: Schenkman Publishing Co., Inc., 1971. 769 pp.

This collection of 53 articles reflects recent research on the socio-economic role of the female professional in America. Selections are grouped into eight topic areas: trends and prospects; sexual structure of professions; cultural definitions of the female professional; career-choice processes; adult socialization and career commitment; career patterns and marriage; the marginal professional; and female professionalism and social change.

Profession's underutilized resource: The woman CPA.
Barcelona, C.T., et al. Journal of Accountancy 140: 58-64 (November, 1975).

This article reports on a 1974 study conducted at the University of Cincinnati in which questionnaires were sent to approximately 1,100 women CPAs. The authors report on the experiences and comments of the 367 respondents. The questionnaires dealt with salary, experience, tenure, geographic distribution, educational data and many other aspects of their work.

A program for action.
Crawford, M. The American Archivist 36: 223-232 (April, 1973).

The author presents background information on the women's movement in general, then relates the data to programs for increasing the participation of women as archivists. Ten suggestions are offered to achieve the goal.

Psychological and social barriers to women in science.
White, M. Science 170: 413-416 (October 23, 1970).

The special problems of identity and self-esteem faced by women professionals with family responsibilities are examined using as a sample women scholars at the Radcliffe Institute. In addition, recommendations are made for furthering the professional development and effectiveness of women in science.

Question: How did you get your job? Answers: 8 of them, all different.
Reifield, P. Mademoiselle 81: 142-145 (September, 1975).

Eight women professionals discuss how they got their jobs, as well as their backgrounds that led to them. Includes women in the following positions: sports reporter, literary agent, film production coordinator, news documentary, associate producer, marketing manager, manager of cash operations, museum curator and assistant vice president of a bank.

Rabbi Sally.
Newsweek 75: 89 (February 23, 1970).

This brief article is about a female rabbinical student at Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College. She hopes to be ordained as a rabbi in 1972 and is the first female student at Hebrew Union who teachers feel has a chance at ordination.

The rarest breed of women.
Time 98: 102 (November 8, 1971).

A brief discussion of the rarest breed of women -- black businesswomen in the executive suite. To succeed they must overcome twin prejudices. The article describes several who have.

Recruiting women managers through flexible hours.
Martin, V.H. S.A.M. Advanced Management Journal 39: 46-53 (July, 1974).

With the government bearing down on sex discrimination in hiring and promotion policies, companies are looking for ways to attract qualified women managers. Various flexible-hour patterns, both full- and part-time, may provide one way to successful affirmative action programs.

Recruitment of women accountants.
Rayburn, L.G. Journal of Accountancy 132: 51-57 (November, 1971).

Results of a survey of members of the American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants conducted by the author. The purpose of the study was to obtain information concerning the success with which women CPAs have been acclimating themselves to the "male" accounting profession. Employment categories, effects of marriage, children and travel on success are among the topics discussed.

A regional approach for analyzing the recruitment of academic women.
Mitchell, J.M. and Star[illegible].R. American Behavioral Scientist 15: 183-205 (November/December, 1971).

The authors assess the situation of women at higher education levels in a basically male profession -- academic political science. Their data indicate that women select themselves out or are selected out at various points, have difficulty obtaining financial aid and receive limited placement assistance.

The relationship between sex role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics.
Schein, V.E. Journal of Applied Psychology 57: 95-100 (April, 1973).

Three hundred male middle managers rated either women in general, men in general or successful middle managers on 92 descriptive terms. The results confirmed the hypothesis that successful middle managers are perceived to possess characteristics, attitudes, and temperaments most commonly ascribed to men in general rather than to women in general. There was a significant resemblance between the mean ratings of men and managers whereas there was no resemblance between women and managers. Implications of these and other findings are discussed.

Relationship of assessment-center performance to management progress of women.
Moses, J.L. and Boehm, V.R. Journal of Applied Psychology 60: 527-529 (August, 1975).

Data concerning current management level at the end of 1973 were obtained for 4,846 women assessed between 1963 and 1971 at a center for identifying managerial talent. Performance at the assessment-center was strongly related to subsequent promotion into management and advancement within management. The distribution of women's assessment ratings was very similar to a corresponding distribution for that of men using the same techniques. Assessment-center methods appear valid for the for the selection of women managers.

Relationships between sex role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics among female managers.
Schein, V.E. Journal of Applied Psychology 60: 340-344 (June, 1975).

The relationship between sex role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics among female middle managers was studied. In a replication of a previous study with males, 167 females managers rated either women in general, men in general or successful middle managers on 92 terms. As found with the male sample, results confirmed the hypothesis that successful middle managers are perceived to possess characteristics and temperaments more commonly ascribed to men than to women in general.

Remembrance of things (hopefully) past.
Southgate, M.T. JAMA 232: 1331-1332 (June, 1975).

Discusses the possible reasons for the high suicide rates for female physicians, including the stresses of singularity and loneliness. The need for admitting more women to medical schools and for giving them needed support and direction is emphasized.

Report of the Task Force on the Status of Women in Psychology.
American Psychologist 28: 611-616 (July, 1973).

Reports the accomplishments of an APA task force authorized in 1970 to prepare a position paper on the status of women in psychology. These include the development of recommendations relating to women psychologists in both academic and non-academic settings.

Report on women and the profession.
Howe, F. College English 32: 847-85? (May, 1971).

This report on the status of women in post-secondary English education details the barriers that confront women who wish to do research rather than teach, and who seek professional status in English. Discriminatory and sexist practices are also discussed by the author, an assistant professor of English.

Residency programs for women.
Coulter, M.P. Journal of Medical Education 47: 836-837 (October, 1972).

One of the major obstacles in the way of women pursuing a medical career is the association of child-rearing with the simultaneous commitment of 70 to 80 hours per week in a residency program. The Strong Memorial Hospital has devised several alternatives for women in fulfilling residency requirements, among them working on a half-time basis. This author encourages other department chairmen and hospital boards to do likewise.

Roads away from power: Women in political campaigns.
Smith, A.J. High School Journal 59: 16-26 (October, 1975).

The article states, "There are more women than men in politics, yet there are few women candidates, and few women at the decision-making level of campaigns." The author discusses her experiences in working on various political campaigns. She contends, "There was something about the way women operated in the campaign situation that was leading them away from the centers of power rather than toward them." She concludes that psychological-behavioral patterns that are part of the whole second-class citizenship of women caused this trend. She discusses four of these patterns and how women can break them.

The role of business and professional women in today's society.
Banuelos, R.A. National Business Woman 54: 5 (August, 1973).

Keynote address at the 1973 annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. Outlines the problems that women face in business, but notes that changes are being made.

The Role of Professional Women in Area Vocational Schools.
Sites, P.T. Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #76-1381. 169 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study was undertaken in order to determine how and to what degree the perceptions of administrators and female vocational faculty in area vocational schools differ in terms of dual-role conflict, advancement possibilities and career aspirations of female vocational faculty.

The Role of Women in Administration in State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.
Arter, M.H. Dissertation, Arizona State University, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-13, 006. 221 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of women in the administration of institutions of higher education, specifically, in state universities and land-grant colleges.

Role of women in management in our profession: Three points of view.
Bruker, K., Jass, R. and Schefelbein, B. College and University Reports 50: 46-59 (Fall, 1974).

Three professionals discuss the problems of women's underrepresentation at the management level. They suggest some of the reasons for continued discrimination and ways for women to move up into positions of responsibility. Also examined are some of the social forces working against women who wish to pursue a professional position.

The Role of Women in Public School Administration as Perceived by Black Women Administrators in the Field.
Marable, J.M. Dissertation, Miami University, 1974. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-14, 316. 251 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Public schools are showing a decrease in the number of women selected and promoted as administrators. The purpose of this study was to determine the current and future status of women in administration as perceived by black women administrators in the field.

Room at the top?
Newsweek 80: 96+ (December 4, 1972).

Describes the scramble by corporate recruiters to find females for executive positions as a result of the Labor Department's Revised Order No. 4 in early 1972 requiring government contractors to file affirmative action programs for women at all levels. Many companies are still dragging their feet, however.

Rx women say they like their jobs.
American Druggist 163: 49 (March 8, 1971).

Reports on a survey of 104 female pharmacists. Of the respondents, 93% advised other women to join the profession. Only nine of the women reported any difficulty in getting work. The average hourly rate for 69% of the respondents was $5.00 -$6.50 per hour.

The second sex in academe.
Harris, A.S. AAUP Bulletin 56: 283 (September, 1970).

Focuses on the problem of discrimination against women in higher education -- both as students and faculty members.

Second sex in academe.
Harris, A. Art in America 60: 1819 (May, 1972).

Women in studio and art history departments in four-year colleges and universities face serious discrimination in their career aspirations. This article outlines some of the discriminatory practices women confront and provides statistical data to support the statements.

The secretary who became a sea grant leader.
Frucht, J. Marine Technology Society Journal 8: 4-9 (April, 1974).

An article on Leatha Miloy, president-elect of the Association of Sea Grant Program Institutions, and director of information and special services for the Texas A&M University Sea Grant College Program. Details her personal and employment histories. Discusses the marine projects she has worked on and her university-related responsibilities.

The seven ages of the professional woman.
Tennov, D. Women Speaking 2: 7-8 (January, 1972).

Until recently the professional woman has seldom recognized her unequal position, blaming her situations on flaws in her own performance and personality. The stages a woman professional must go through are discussed in this article.

Sex discrimination in academe.
Astin, H.S. and Bayer, A.E. Educational Record 53: 101-118 (Spring, 1972).

Will a woman faculty member be promoted to a high rank as quickly as her male counterpart, even if she holds a doctorate from a prestigious institution and publishes widely? If she attains high rank, will she secure commensurate tenure? The authors' data analyses provide answers to these and other questions concerning sex discrimination in institutions of higher learning.

Sex Equality in Education Administration.
American Association of School Administrators. Arlington, VA: American Association of School Administrators, 1975. ($1.00)

This pamphlet offers a step-by-step guide for insuring that women are represented in administrative ranks more in proportion to their numbers in the education profession.

Sex Roles, Affect, and the Woman Physician: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Latent Social Identity Upon the Role of Women and Men Professionals.
Davidson, L.R. Dissertation, New York University, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-28, 518. 626 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The woman physician is both woman and physician. From the perspective of dual-status occupancy this study views the woman physician at the interface between two distinct statuses of sex and profession. The major purpose of the study is to determine how and in what ways the sex of the physician influences the physician's professional role.

Sex stereotyping in the executive suite.
Rosen, B. and Jerdee, T.H. Harvard Business Review 52: 45-58 (March-April, 1974).

Reports on a recent survey of 1,500 subscribers that suggests that many women executives do not receive the organizational support that their male counterparts automatically experience. The survey found managers falling back on the traditional male-female roles and that managers were biased in favor of males in selection, promotion and career development decisions.

Sexism confronted: Women in higher education.
P.S. 3: 3 (May-June, 1975).

This article provides a general overview of the status of women in higher education.

Sexism in science: Women fight back.
Bryn, K. Science Digest 78: 26-33 (December, 1975).

Three women scientists discuss how they faced discrimination and succeeded in their chosen fields: physics, chemistry and engineering.

Sexual Discrimination: Attitudes Toward the Hireability of Women for Professional Administrative Positions in Public Education.
Tipple, M.E. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #73-11, 277. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

A questionnaire was utilized to study the attitudes of superintendents and school board members toward women as public school administrators. The study revealed that discrimination existed toward women.

She proved women can make it in both science and business.
Graul, B.R. The Office 78: 155-156 (July, 1973).

Evelyn Berezin designed the first commercial high-speed communications terminal in the U.S. and was responsible for the first nationwide on-line reservations system, which has been used by United Airlines since 1960. This is an account of her personal and professional life as a Ph.D. in physics, pursuing her interest in data processing.

She takes care of a pharmacy and five children, too.
American Druggist 162: 49-50 (November 2, 1970).

An article on Marsha Brewer, a pharmacy owner for 20 years. She discusses her work, both as a mother of five and a pharmacist and comments on various services she offers her customers.

She's come a long way.
Farrell, G. Electronics 43: 129-130 (September 14, 1970).

Some forms of discrimination against women engineers are beginning to decrease (pay is becoming more equal and hiring practices are improving). However, many women continue to charge the electronics industry with a reluctance to promote women as fast or as far as men. This article discusses how women engineers are confronting this problem and prospects for the future.

Shirley Clark: Videospace explorer.
Clarke, S. and Rosen, M., editors. Ms 3: 107-110 (April, 1975).

An interview with Shirley Clark, filmmaker, videospace explorer and former dancer. As Artistic Director of the TP Videospace Troupe, which experiments with the medium of videotape, she discusses her work in films and videotape, her family and her personal life.

Shortchanged: Minorities and women in banking.
Economic Priorities Report 3: 1-32 (September/October, 1972).

This issue of Economic Priorities Report contains an excerpt of a research study conducted in the field of equal employment. The study uncovered bias against both minorities and women in the field of banking.

Shortchanged: Minorities and Women in Banking.
Alexander, R. and Sapery, E. New York, NY: Dunellen Publishing Company, Inc., 1973. ($5.95)

This full study of employment practices in banking was researched over a period of a year. The researchers encountered unwillingness on the part of the corporations under investigation to disclose information about themselves in areas of social responsibility. A bias against women and minorities in management-level positions in the banking industry was demonstrated.

Should a gentleman offer a slide-rule to a lady?
Building Systems Design 70: 34 (January, 1973).

An article about a sophomore in engineering at the Pennsylvania State University. She's trying to dispel the myths about females in engineering -- such as "men won't date a woman they're in competition with" -- through a series of radio spots encouraging more women to consider a career in engineering.

Should a woman be on the Supreme Court? Certainly.
Lawrence, D. U.S. News and World Report 71: 104 (October 25, 1971).

An editorial representing the opinion of U.S. News and World Report's Editor, David Lawrence. He feels that there is no reason for controversy about whether a woman should sit on the Supreme Court since women have intelligence and the same understanding of impartiality and the basic meanings of the law that men have.

Should ministering angels minister?
Douglas, J.D. Christianity Today 17: 69-70 (March 2, 1973).

A discussion of the controversy surrounding the role of women in the ministry. Arguments opposing the ordination of women are examined.

Should women be priests?
Novak, M. Commonweal 101: 206 (November 29, 1974).

The author discusses the opening of the priesthood to women emphasizing his feelings that the ordination of women is not a political but a spiritual issue. Says it is possible that women priests will give the entire ministry an impulse of renewal which has been so necessary in Catholic history.

Sister priests?
Economist 252: 24+ (August 10, 1974).

Discusses the ordination of 11 women as priests of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia on July 29, 1974, and the controversy that ensued. The article suggests that the "illegal" ordination may set back the course of allowing women to become priests by causing a "period of bitter recrimination and even further delay in the acceptance of women priests."

Six women pharmacists tell what it's like.
American Druggist 167: 50-55 (June 1, 1973).

Interviews with six unmarried women pharmacists. They give their views on what attracts women to pharmacy, discrimination against women pharmacists, why so many women prefer hospital to community pharmacy and why there are so few women in administrative positions in the field. Estimates that by 1980, women will comprise 30% of all pharmacists, up from 8% in 1950.

Sixteen Reports on the Status of Women in the Professions.
Professional Women's Caucus. Pittsburgh, PA: Know, Inc., 1970. 75 pp. ($2.75)

This is the proceedings of the founding conference of the Professional Women's Caucus held in April, 1970 at the New York University Law School. Papers include "Women in Law," "Women in Engineering," "Women in Science" and others on women in the professions.

Sizing up the future of women in banking.
Archibald, K.A. Banking 66: 28-30+ (July, 1973).

Discussion of four issues -- equal treatment, reduction of occupational segregation by sex, the interest of young women in financial careers and improvement of monitoring systems and statistical indicators -- which are problems connected with providing equal opportunities for women in banking.

Slow climb in physics for minorities and women.
Physics Today 28: 61-62 (July, 1975).

Report on the difficulties that women and blacks face in the overwhelmingly white, male profession of physics. Several programs designed to increase representation of these groups are described in addition to several status-of-women reports.

Some attitudes of a group of women doctors related to their field performance.
Ulyatt, K. and Ulyatt, F.M. British Journal of Medical Education 5: 242-245 (1971).

The purpose of this study was to understand the attitudes of active and semi-retired women physicians toward their professional work and domestic commitments. The greatest difference between the two groups was in their attitudes toward child care and domestic responsibility.

Some comparisons between women and ethnic minority engineers.
Sloan, M.E. and Peden, I.C. IEEE Education 17: 7 (January, 1974).

Comparison of problems faced and numbers of white females and black males entering engineering. Some references to Native Americans and Spanish-speaking Americans are also provided.

Some news is good news.
Hennessee, J. Ms 3: 25-29 (July, 1974).

Discusses prominent newswomen on television. Although women are making headway, it is only token headway and there are a lot of prejudices still to be overcome.

The stargazer.
Time 99: 38 (March 20, 1972).

An article on Margaret Burbidge, one of the world's foremost astronomers. The British-born Ms. Burbidge cites the discrimination she encountered as a female scientist in the U.S. She was recently named the first women director of Britain's Royal Greenwich Observatory.

Start as an Officer.
U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army. Washington, DC: Department of the Army, 1971. 3 pp. Free.

This pamphlet discusses opportunities for the female college graduate as an officer in the U.S. Army.

Statement on the status of women in the arts.
Sloane, P. Art Journal 31: 425-427 (Summer, 1972).

Presentation was read at the opening session of Conference for Women in the Visual Arts, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., April 20-22, 1972. A painter and faculty member in art discuss the present situation of female artists and other women in the arts.

The Status of Academic Women.
Robinson, L.H. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1971. 30 pp. ($3.29)

This report on the status of academic women is divided into three parts: Section 1 presents a review of four major research studies that collectiveiy provide a comprehensive description of academic women; Section 2 consists of 54 annotated campus reports that cover employment conditions for women at 65 institutions of higher education; and Section 3 describes 25 projects covering the establishment of committees, task forces, and study groups by professional associations specifically to collect and disseminate information on employment conditions for women at various institutions and within specialized fields.

The status of women as students and professionals in political science.
Converse, J. and Converse, P. P.S. 4: 328-348 (Summer, 1971).

Discussion of a 1970 study by the American Political Science Association's Committee on the Status of Women to determine what unique problems confront women eager to pursue careers in political science.

Status of women in accounting.
Carleton, B.N. Management Accounting 55: 59-62 (September, 1973).

Discussion and interviews at an NAA chapter meeting on the role of women in accounting today. The author followed up by conducting two more interviews of NAA members in the accounting field. Results indicate increased potential for women in the field of accounting and a growing acceptance of their presence.

Status of women in modern language departments: A report.
Howe, F., Morlock, L. and Berk, R. Publications of the Modern Language Association of America 86: 459-468 (May, 1971).

The Commission on the Status of Women in the Modern Language Association conducted a nationwide survey on the position of women in English and modern language departments. Information was compared on types of appointments, ranks, teaching patterns, salary levels of men and women. Women were found to be in less prestigious institutions, teaching mainly freshmen and sophomores and earning less money than their male counterparts.

Status of women in public relations.
Gorney, S.K. Public Relations Journal 31: 10-13 (May, 1975).

This article discusses the progress that women have made in professional public relations jobs, where they are working and what they are doing. Although there is still a number of areas that are closed to women, women public relations executives can be found in areas such as banking, finance, insurance, science, public utilities and heavy industry.

The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-1972.
Hughes, H.M., editor. Washington, DC: American Sociological Association, 1973. 60 pp.

This brochure is primarily based on the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession of the American Sociological Association. Chapters deal with the woman graduate student, the woman faculty member and the woman sociologist. Recommendations for improving the lot of women in sociology are included.

Status of women microbiologists.
Kashket, E.R., et al. Science 183: 488-494 (February 8, 1974).

Results of a 1971 study undertaken by the American Society for Microbiology's Committee on the Status of Women. Project was intended to determine the status of women in the profession. The findings were that women advance more slowly, have restricted extramural recognition, fewer positions of a supervisory or administrative nature, and that there is a significant salary differential.

Still more room at the top.
Newsweek 83: 74+ (April 29, 1974).

Discusses the growing number of women moving up to the higher level jobs in industry. States that while opportunities are improving for females in business, the gains are still small and slow in coming. Eight women executives are quoted regarding the problems women face in managerial and executive posts.

Strong Vocational Interest Blank profiles of women in law, mathematics, medicine and psychology.
Gough, H.G. Psychological Reports 37: 127-134 (August, 1975).

This paper presents data on the 1966 revision of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank for samples of women either engaged in or preparing to enter the fields of law, mathematics, medicine and psychology. Information pertaining to career choices of these women can aid counselors and educators in assisting other potential professionals.

The struggle for status.
MBA 10: 25-36 (February, 1976).

This special section deals with barriers that women are facing in management and what strategies they are employing as the struggle for equal status continues.

A Study of Attitudes Toward the Employment of Women in Higher Education as Revealed in the Literature of Higher Education.
La Puma, B.A.D. Dissertation, New York University, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-20, 641. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The findings of this literature review reveal that there are discriminatory attitudes toward women faculty members and administrators in higher education, but that this discrimination is less acute today than prior to 1960.

A Study of Attitudes Toward the Selection of Women Faculty in Collegiate Schools of Business in the Southeastern U.S.A.
Strong, C.R. Dissertation, University of Alabama, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-33, 136. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

Matched resumes on fictional applicants (one male and one female) for faculty positions were employed to determine whether discrimination in hiring occurs at the target schools. Overall, the schools showed a marked preference for male over female applicants when both are equally qualified, leading to the conclusion that discriminatory attitudes do exist.

Study of leadership strength of female police executives.
Price, B.R. Journal of Police Science and Administration 2: 219-226 (June, 1974).

This is the report of the first effort at comparing the leadership strength of women police executives with males. Although the sample was very small, the data suggest 1) that women police executives as a group exhibit more strength in leadership-associated personality traits than do male police executives as a group; 2) that there are differences between the two groups on some general personality traits; and 3) female executives have different personality traits dependent upon department affiliation.

A Study of Personal, Perceptual, and Motivational Factors Influential in Predicting the Aspiration Level of Women and Men Toward the Administrative Roles in Education.
Dias, S.L. Dissertation, Boston University School of Education, 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-20, 946. 193 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

This study was designed to examine the relative influence of selected variables in predicting level of aspiration toward educational administration and to isolate factors contributing to the scarcity of women in this profession. This scarcity is most often attributed in the literature to lack of aspiration.

A Study of the Attitudes Toward Women in Business.
Kuhlmann, H.G. Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1973. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #73-26, 856. 182 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

With the increasing competition by women for the number of commercial jobs available, the attitudes of those people who presently hold them or aspire toward them has been affected. The purpose of this study was to measure, evaluate and analyze those attitudes toward women in business management.

Successful supervisor, successful mother: How one woman handles both roles.
Reed, J. Supervisory Management 16: 37-39 (January, 1971).

An article on Mary Stace, a 38-year-old section chief at Western Electric's Columbus Works. She discusses how she became involved in her duties and her job as one of the first women supervisors on electronic frame-wiring. Discusses family needs and her dual role as career woman and mother.

Sue thy bishop.
Time 106: 36 (August 18, 1975).

Betty Bone Schiess, ordained (under dispute) as an Episcopal priest was denied a license for a parish post which offered her a position of associate priest. She has, as a result, filed a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights charging discrimination on the basis of sex.

Support for women's lib: Management performance.
Martin, C.R. Southern Journal of Business 7: 17-28 (February, 1972).

This study compares performance by male and female professional buyers for retail stores. Research conclusions are that women are paid less and given less operational discretion by top management although they perform just as well as their male counterparts.

Survey on the status of women in college art departments.
White, B.E. and White, L.S. Art Journal 32: 420-421 (Summer, 1973).

Results of a survey performed by the College Art Association Committee on the Status of Women to seek data on women faculty members in American colleges and universities.

Surveying the role of women in the profession.
AIA Journal 61: 9 (June, 1974).

A subcommittee of the American Institute of Architects studied the role women play in the profession by surveying 1600 women, both registered and non-registered architects. The study found that women make up only 1.2% of the profession and that discrimination exists against them. Recommendations of the subcommittee are highlighted.

Ten highest-ranking women in big business.
Robertson, W. Fortune 87: 80-89 (April, 1973).

This article discusses 10 successful businesswomen and how they achieved success. Discrimination still exists for women in business although it is sometimes subtle. The article also points out that most successful businesswomen do not have an easy time of it -- they usually have to be twice as good as men at their job to reach the same level in business.

There is a certain kind of woman.
Nieboer, N.A. Educational Digest 41: 60-62 (September, 1975).

Discusses the lack of women in top-level administrative positions in higher education and some of the characteristics of successful women administrators and business executives.

Those powerful powder puff executives.
Slappey, S.G. Nation's Business 58: 80-88 (November, 1970).

This article describes nine top women executives and their successful careers.

Thoughts on being a woman in public relations.
Anderson, J.H. Public Relations Journal 31: 25 (June, 1975).

This article was written in response to a question asked by a graduate student of women in public relations: "Please comment on your feelings about being a woman in the public relations profession. Include any advice you might give a young woman considering a career in public relations."

A thousand men and I.
Bliss, B.E. In The Crumbling Walls: Treatment and Counseling of Prisoners. Edited by Hosford, R.E. and Moss, C.E. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1975. Page 257. ($8.95)

Presents a female psychiatrist's personalized account of the complexities of being a woman in a male prison.

Time for a madame justice.
Life 71: 36 (October 1, 1971).

An editorial stating that the time is at hand to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court.

Today's woman in medicine.
Crawford, C.S. The New Physician 21: 580-585 (October, 1972).

A discussion of the current status of U.S. women in the medical profession, including some information regarding recent innovations in training programs, counseling techniques, and modes of medical practice. The "special needs" of women in medicine are emphasized. Inquiries may be directed to St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, 2600 North Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19133.

Top-Level Women Administrators in Higher Education: A Study of Women Presidents, Chief Academic Officers, and Academic Deans in Federal Regions I, VI, and X.
McCorkle, E.M. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1974. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #76-9715. 206 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The purpose of this descriptive study was to collect information from each woman occupying a post as president, chief academic officer or academic dean/director in any of the institutions of higher education in three standard Federal Regions. It is hoped that successful women models and women mentors in academic administration might be a positive influence on other women seeking such positions.

The training and practice of women physicians: A case study.
Matthews, M.R. Journal of Medical Education 45: 1016-1024 (December, 1970).

This survey of the recruitment, training and practice of women physicians focuses on students and house staff at Duke University and doctors in Orange and Durham Counties, North Carolina. It is suggested that, despite program innovations and the changing role of women in America, female doctors and medical students as a group have not been active enough in pressing administrators and institutions for solutions to their problems.

Training the woman resident to be a psychiatrist.
Benedek, E.P. American Journal of Psychiatry 130: 1131-1135 (October, 1973).

Focuses on the problems of the woman during residency training, with the author drawing from personal experience.

Trends in Women's Employment and Training in Selected Professions.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1976. Free.

Presents data on professional training of women in a number of non-traditional professions, including law, pharmacy, medicine, veterinary medicine, architecture, dentistry, engineering, and optometry. Shows an increase in women's entry into professional training.

Tribute to woman band director.
Howard, G.S. The School Musician Director and Teacher 44: 76-77 (August-September, 1972).

The President of the National Band Association praises the abilities of a woman band director. He notes that they are still minorities, but that many competent women are currently directing their own bands.

Uncorinthian Philadelphians.
Moore, T.W. Christian Century 88: 930-931 (August 4, 1971).

Article about Suzanne Radley Hiatt, the second woman canonically ordained to the first of the three holy orders in the Episcopal Church since that body changed its policy on the Ordination of Women in October, 1970. Although she has reached the first step, ordination to the deaconate, it will be another long wait until ordination to the priesthood since the Episcopal Church has yet to agree to that step for women.

Unto the altar of God. . .
America 133: 133 (September 20, 1975).

A brief discussion of the controversy of ordaining women to the priesthood.

Up the ladder, finally.
Berezin, E. Business Week 2408: 60-68 (November 24, 1975).

Top-level women executives number a fraction of the total number of presidents, executive directors, etc. of major corporations. This article presents several women who have achieved such positions and explains why there are so few, where women start and what they face in terms of corporate bias, and personal life-style compromises.

Urges greater help for women engineers.
Industry Week 170: 22 (July 26, 1971).

Discusses factors which are expected to swell the roles of engineers. Quotes a talk given by John B. Parrish, Professor of Economics at University of Illinois at the Women in Engineering Conference in Henniker, New Hampshire. Parrish suggests using paraprofessional jobs in science and engineering as a stepping stone to better positions. He also stresses the importance of internships and summer jobs in engineering for women to overcome not only their own doubts, but those of family and friends.

Wanted: More women engineers in agricultural engineering.
Taiganides, E.P. Agricultural Engineering 51: 83-85 (February, 1970).

Explores possible reasons for the lack of women in the engineering field, including myths about engineering. Also defines agricultural engineering and unique features about the field that are relevant to women in particular. Mentions places to write for more information about both women in engineering in general and more specifically, about agricultural engineering.

Wanted: More women in management.
Diamond, H. Educational Horizons 53: 125-128 (Spring, 1975).

Discusses the fact that while women are entering the work force in greater numbers, the rewards are declining. While women accounted for 38% of all workers in 1971 they filled only 17% of the managerial posts. Gives hints on how to improve these inequities, such as making an appraisal of your company to find out where women fit in your program and then taking eight positive steps, outlined by the author.

Wanted More Women: Sex Differentiation in Public School Administration.
Schmuck, P.A. Arlington, VA: National Council of Administrative Women in Education, 1975. 119 pp. ($4.00)

This monograph was completed as a Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Oregon. The study questions how and why patterns of sex differentiated roles exist within the education profession and how they can be modified to ensure the best use of human resources. The analytical work focuses on the present status of women in educational administration in the State of Oregon and compares it to national research, which suggests a similar pattern.

Wanted -- More Women. Where are the Women Superintendents?
Committee on the Status of Women. Arlington, VA: The National Council of Administrative Women in Education, 1972. 24 pp. ($2.50)

Presents updated information based on the 1965 publication of the NCAWE entitled Wanted: More Women in Educational Leadership. In addition to updated statistics illustrating the widening gap between opportunities for men versus women in educational administration, it includes a section on legal resources.

Wanted More Women: Why Aren't Women Administering Our Schools.
Howard, S. Arlington, VA: National Council of Administrative Women in Education, 1975. 53 pp. ($3.00)

This analysis of the status of women public school teachers is an overview of the nature and manifestations of sex role stereotyping and sex discrimination in educational employment and the changes that are necessary for their elimination.

What can women contribute to management?
Surmacewicz, K., et al. Public Management 57: 15-17 (July, 1975).

Eight commentaries by women professionals in municipal management who discuss why they selected this field, what their career progression has been, what their final goal is and what contributions they can make to urban administration. Among those included are an administrative assistant, director of communications, and director of manpower programs.

What does it take for a woman to make it in management?
Woods, M.M. Personnel Journal 54: 38-41+ (January, 1975).

Women have made substantial progress during the past several years in moving into management positions, but they still have a long way to go. This article presents an overview of what every woman should know if she wants to climb the executive ladder, based on interviews with women who have made it and men who work with, under and over them.

What happens on the way up.
Hennig, M. MBA 5: 8-10 (March, 1971).

The author discusses the identity crisis which rising women managers often experience. Explores the source of stereotypes about women executives. The material is drawn from a clinical field study of the life and career histories of 25 American women who hold top management positions in businesses traditionally considered male-centered.

What mother never told you about life in the corporation.
Yorks, L. Management Review 65: 13-19 (April, 1976).

The question of how to get promoted is explored by several successful female and male executives (all holding officer titles in corporations). They offer guidelines for ambitious women that are basic to managerial mobility. This article stresses that "climbing the corporate ladder still remains an individual endeavor," and that "the basic guidelines to success in a company are fundamentally the same for members of both sexes in the battle for top management jobs."

What progress women at CBS?
Hennessee, J. Personnel 52: 33-44 (July/August, 1975).

Early in 1973 the President of CBS took the initiative to change women's status in the company by setting forth policy aims; but a women's group soon challenged him to be more specific. This article explores the progress that has been made in opening higher level positions in management and other areas to women.

What's a Nice Girl Like You Doing in a Place Like This?
Teitz, J. New York, NY: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Inc., 1972. 285 pp. ($6.95)

This book describes the lives of 11 young professional women, including a doctor who served with a medical rehabilitation team in Vietnam, an oceanographer-explorer, a systems analyst, a Foreign Service Officer, and a physicist. These women discuss their reasons for working, their tactics for achieving success, their personal relationships and ways of sorting out the various facets of their lives.

What's it like for women executives?
Smith, L. Dun's Review 106: 58-61 (December, 1975).

Women executives discuss what it is like being in a predominently male profession. Although attitudes are changing, being snubbed and slighted is still part of the territory.

What's it like to be a married woman pharmacist?
American Druggist 169: 27-29 (April 15, 1974).

Six women pharmacists respond to questions about their work, the difficulties of combining the two careers of marriage and pharmacy as well as sex discrimination encountered in their work.

When the supervisor is a woman.
Bremer, R. Supervisory Management 18: 16-22 (July, 1973).

This article presents advice for women supervisors on how to avoid and surmount problems faced in relationships with subordinates, peers and superiors. Such recommendations as being aggressive when necessary, avoiding behavior that reinforces stereotypes about women, etc. are provided.

Where are the women doctors our country needs?
Sedock, V.A. Parents' Magazine and Better Homemaking 47: 66-67+ (November, 1972).

Women doctors in the United States remain a rarity with a representation of only 7.7% of the total number of M.D.s. This article is the personal account of a woman who went to medical school after starting a family. She encountered discrimination and insensitivity during her courses, but also had the benefit of one of a growing number of flexible residency programs enabling mothers to continue their education while managing a family. The author makes several suggestions for program improvement to increase the number of women in medicine.

Where are the women in management?
Rubin, C. Public Management 55: 8-9 (February, 1973).

As of 1972, there were 15 women among 2,534 municipal managers; there were 24 women mayors in U.S. cities -- a very insignificant percentage. Women continue to be underrepresented at all management/decision-making levels of local and federal government. The author provides some suggestions for women interested in entering management-level positions.

Where have all the women gone?
Seawell, W.H. and Canady, R.C. National Elementary Principal 53: 46-48 (May-June, 1974).

Considerable evidence indicates that female elementary principals are more competent than male principals, but the percentage of women has decreased during the past 30 years. This article focuses on two studies which support this hypothesis.

Where in the world -- and why?
National Business Woman 54: 12-13 (September, 1973).

Talks about efforts to enlarge the relatively small group of women in the Foreign Service. There is a recruiting drive underway to increase the number of female foreign service officers.

Who Says Men Don't Listen When a Woman Talks!
U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force. Washington, DC: Department of the Air Force, 1970. 9 pp. Free.

This brochure describes opportunities available for female college graduates as officers in the Air Force. Types of jobs are discussed as well as education and training programs.

Who's afraid of women priests?
Boyd, M. Ms 3: 47+ (December, 1974).

Discusses the recent ordination of 11 women into the priesthood of the Episcopal Church, deemed "illegal" by the Church's hierarchy. The author, an Episcopal priest and social critic, discusses the controversy in the Church caused by the ordination.

Why can't more women be doctors?
Eckman, F.M. Redbook 137: 77+ (May, 1971).

This article outlines the many varied types of prejudice and discrimination that have prevented more women from entering the medical profession. Many of the "charges" against women are discussed and discounted due to lack of evidence. Several programs designed to get more women into medicine are described.

Why Not Be a Technical Writer? Careers for Women.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1971. ($.10)

This brochure describes a technical writing career, what it involves, salary levels and opportunities for women.

Why Not Be an Engineer? Careers For Women.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1971. ($.10)

This brochure describes an engineering job, what it involves, salary levels and opportunities for women.

Why Not Be an Urban Planner?
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1970. ($.10)

Careers for Women series describes what urban planners do, where they work, training needed and the advantages of careers in urban planning.

Why not more women city managers?
Mohr, J. Public Management 55: 2-5 (February, 1973).

Women comprise over 50% of the population; yet, less than 1% are in policy and decision-making roles in public administration. This situation is slowly being changed, but it is still very difficult for women to break into city management. The author feels that the time has come to promote many more women into these roles.

Why Would a Girl Go into Medicine?
Campbell, M.A. Old Westbury, NY: The Feminist Press, 1973. 126 pp. ($3.50)

Dr. Margaret Campbell conducted a survey of women's experiences in 41 medical schools around the country. The results are a realistic guide which presents unpleasant realities and encouraging solutions for women entering the medical profession.

Will she be your new management trainee?
Savings and Loan News 91: 40-45 (July, 1970).

The next woman you hire may become the managing officer of your organization says this article. A discussion on women in management with suggestions on how to recruit and harness untapped female talent.

Will women rule pharmacy?
American Druggist 161: 23-24 (April 6, 1970).

A report on a seminar on "Women in Pharmacy" held at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and sponsored by Kappa Epsilon and Lambda Kappa Sigma fraternities. Includes comments made by each of the speakers at the seminar on the future of women in the profession. Estimates that by 1980, 40% of the pharmacy students in the country will be women.

Woman: Artist or artist-ess?
Rorem, N. Vogue 155: 172+ (April 1, 1970).

Women have played a part (though small) in literature, the visual arts, and politics; but there have been no female composers. The author explores this situation tracing a short history of music and women's roles, pointing out those women who have contributed in the field.

The woman executive.
Hackamack, L.C. and Solid, A.B. Business Horizons 15: 89-93 (April, 1972).

The authors examine the role of the woman executive in today's society. They find that she has come a long way, but still has further to go. Although women are credited with a number of characteristics desirable in business, traditional obstacles block their progress.

The woman executive in small business.
Hackamack, L.C. Journal of Small Business Management 11: 23-25 (January, 1973).

Analyzes briefly the situation of women executives today, particularly in small businesses. Comments on past and future trends in order to provide a deeper understanding of the problems and present status of women executives.

A woman in a non-traditional role: A surgeon.
Shapiro, C.S. Educational Horizons 53: 106-109 (Spring, 1975).

A female surgeon attempts to "elucidate the hurdles, challenges, and rewards of being a woman surgeon" in this article. Discusses barriers to women wishing to specialize in surgery and role of the woman surgeon as a wife and mother.

Woman in the pit.
Newsweek 80: 82-83 (August 21, 1972).

Describes the career of the new conductor at Broadway's St. James Theatre, Margaret Harris, one of the few women conductors. She enjoys her work and is good at it, but doesn't consider herself a "woman's libber."

Woman in the press box.
Floerke, J.D. Christian Century 9: 1086-1087 (November 20, 1974).

Reflections by the first woman sports editor of the University of Illinois student newspaper on the 30th anniversary of that occasion and what followed in her efforts to open up a man's world.

A woman in the world of engineering.
Brown, M.J. Engineering Education (October, 1973).

The author recounts her own personal feelings about women in engineering -- the discrimination they face and the need for role models for girls who might consider engineering as a career. The engineering professionals are encouraged to admit more women into their ranks and provide programs in schools to help more women become qualified.

The woman industrial psychologist: Illusion or reality?
Schein, V.E. American Psychologist 26: 708-712 (August, 1971).

Women are so rare in the field it is meaningless to discuss the changing role of the woman industrial psychologist. Significant improvement in the status of women industrial psychologists will occur only when women in general are given equal opportunity in the marketplace. Results of some psychological studies of working women are given.

Woman lawmakers on the move.
Robinson, L. Ebony 27: 48-50+ (October, 1972).

Discusses California's Yvonne Braithwaite Burke and Texas' Barbara Jordon, candidates for the U.S. Congress. The article discusses their work and their personal lives.

The woman manager: Opportunities and obstacles.
Ekberg-Jordan, S. AAUW Journal 69: 9-12 (April, 1976).

Describes the three categories of obstacles facing women in employment: within individual businesses; within society itself; and within women themselves. Also includes information on legislation and expanding job opportunities that are allowing women to move up.

The woman physician.
Nadelson, C. and Notman, M.T. Journal of Medical Education 47: 176-183 (March, 1972).

Discussion of factors involved in the underutilization of the resources of women in medicine. The authors feel that both male and female physicians could benefit from larger numbers of women in the profession.

The Woman Professor of Education: Social and Occupational Characteristics.
Weidman, C.S. and Weidman, J.C. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1975. 24 pp. ($1.58 plus postage)

This study was undertaken because little of the recent research on sex discrimination has considered education as a special field. A comparison of social and career characteristics of male and female professors of education examined whether a basis existed for discrimination by sex. The study confirmed that rank and salary differentials favored men even when highest degree and productivity were controlled.

The woman psychiatrist as therapist and academician.
Berman, E. Journal of Medical Education 47: 890-893 (November, 1972).

The potential effect that the sex of the therapist has on patient treatment is discussed. In a study of 1,000 patients in a New York clinic, the majority wanted a male therapist because he was someone they could look up to and trust. The difficulties encountered in overcoming these prejudices are discussed.

A woman vocational agriculture teacher.
Bradley, H.R. Agricultural Education 44: 33 (August, 1971).

Describes the failure of the first woman agricultural education major from Kansas State University to find employment in her teaching major. Although Kansas has needed vocational agriculture teachers for years, school superintendents are not ready to hire a woman vocational agriculture major except for the horticulture department.

Woman, where art thou?
Markow, J. Writer's Digest 54: 49 (February, 1974).

This is a brief discussion of the dearth of women cartoonists, both political and magazine. The author feels that discrimination is not the reason for the under-representation of women as they have often been favored for positions. There are a number of female gag writers and cartoon editors, but for some reason few women have entered the cartoonist field.

Woman's place in the church.
America 122: 204 (February 28, 1970).

A three-paragraph article which discusses women in executive posts within the various churches. Concludes that the ordination of women to the priesthood "seems premature to most Christian groups at the present time."

The woman's view from the top.
Community and Junior College Journal 46: 16-20 (December, 1975).

Four women who are chief executive officers of community colleges were asked to comment on their views from the top. The respondents discuss their own experiences and relate their impressions of the role that women can play in educational administration.

Womanspace, a creative battle for equality in the art world.
Marmer, N. Art News 72: 38-39 (Summer, 1973).

Womanspace, a non-profit, membership feminist gallery and artists' center opened in Los Angeles to provide an alternative to the commercial gallery structure and to fight discrimination creatively, rather than distructively. Sexual discrimination in the distribution of art exhibition space is great, prompting these women to circumvent the system.

Women academics publish less than men.
Ferriman, A. Impact of Science on Society 25: 153 (April/June, 1975).

A recent study reported that women academics publish less than men, teach fewer hours and are concentrated in fields which have lower prestige, a smaller number of senior positions and lower salary levels. The social sciences were an exception to this with women academics teaching more hours and publishing nearly as much as men. Existing concentrations of women in the humanities and social sciences do not appear to be changing.

Women and conducting.
Gabriel, A.D. The School Musician Director and Teacher 43: 46-48 (March, 1972).

This is an address, given by Col. Gabriel, Commander and Conductor of the U.S. Air Force Band, which was presented at the Women's Band Directors National Association in Chicago, December, 1971. Discusses discrimination against women in music, as well as other fields.

Women and higher education: Recommendations for change.
Cohen, A.C. Phi Delta Kappan 53: 164-167 (November, 1971).

Women continue to be discriminated against in higher education, both as students and employees. This article discusses the many discriminatory practices such as reduced financial aid to women; quotas for the enrollment of women; lower salaries for women professors and fewer university job opportunities. The author then presents numerous recommendations to begin to remove these barriers.

Women and minorities in engineering
Alden, J.D. IEEE Education 17: 3-7 (February, 1974).

Evaluation of census data, information from societies, student enrollments and comparison to the U.S. population.

Women and Minorities in Management and in Personnel Management.
Washington, DC: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., December, 1971. Personnel Policies Forum, Survey No. 96. 32 pp.

Statistically outlines women and minorities in management, non-management and professional and technical jobs. Gives examples of affirmative action programs and suggestions for companies and individuals. Based on surveys sent to executives who are panel members of the BNA.

Women and Success: The Anatomy of Achievement.
Kundsin, R.B., editor. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1974. 256 pp.

This book presents autobiographical sketches of successful scientists as well as analyses of the factors that influence success.

Women and the doctorate.
Intellect 104: 284 (January, 1976).

This is a report of a survey conducted by the Educational Testing Service to investigate women and men Ph.D.s and their different experiences. The researchers found that a very small percentage of women earn their doctorates, women's salaries are lower than their male colleagues' in their chosen professions and women are generally found in lower level positions than their male counterparts. Other data related to personal characteristics and work experience are also presented.

Women and the engineering profession.
Franson, M.A.H. Journal of Metals 24: 32-36 (December, 1972).

This article discusses the low percentage of women engineers exploring some of the reasons for their lack of participation in this field. The author also provides data on working conditions, salaries and opportunities for women, drawing from current data a portrait of the woman engineer with a look to the future.

Women and the law.
Student Lawyer 1: 4-22+ (January, 1973).

This special section deals with problems women face both in law and society in general. Articles examine the Equal Rights Amendment, the status of women in the legal profession, and women as lawyers.

Women and the Power to Change.
Howe, F., editor. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975. ($7.95)

The effect of the feminist movement as experienced by four academic women is charted in the histories of their lives as feminists in the world of higher education. Their essays show how the present educational system obstructs the equalization of power and suggest the possibility of change.

Women and the professions.
Rubin-Rabson, G. Journal of Dental Education 36: 10-11 (September, 1972).

This article was written in response to an editorial entitled "Women in academia." The author examines the place of women in the professions.

Women and the Psychology of Management.
Uehling, B.S. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1973. 7 pp. ($1.50 plus postage)

Attitudes of others toward women in management and the attitudes of women managers themselves are discussed.

Women architects seek wider role in profession, end to discrimination.
Architectural Record 153: 36 (April, 1973).

Women architects are increasingly asserting themselves in ways that range from highly organized professional groups for women to all-women firms. This article outlines the gains that women are making in the field of architecture and provides data on the sexist practices many women must still face.

Women are still missing persons in administrative and supervisory jobs.
Dale, C.T. Educational Leadership 31: 123-127 (November, 1973).

Leadership studies indicate that women rank significantly higher than men as democratic principals. Yet, women's roles in educational leadership have decreased since World War II. This article discusses the problems that women face in moving into educational administration positions.

Women artists?
Butterberry, A. and Butterberry, M. Harper's Bazaar 104: 73 (July, 1971).

The authors discuss the reasons for the dearth of women artists -- social pressures have historically prevented them from entering the world of art. Several women painters and their works are described.

Women artists and educators.
Acuff, B. Art Education 28: 4-15+ (November, 1975)

This editorial discusses the issue's focus on women in the art education profession. Comments on assertiveness training and personal experiences of the author are provided.

Women artists: Some muted notes.
Smith, B.H. Journal of Communication 24: 146-149 (Spring, 1974).

The lack of women artists is explored by a scholar and poetry critic. She suggests that the role of women in Western art has been dependent on their role in Western society, a rather confining one. Women's experiences have been narrow and routine for centuries -- they simply have not been a part of art history, for they have not really been a part of history in any sense.

Women as chemists: Concerned over rights.
Chemical and Engineering News 48: 26-28 (October 26, 1970).

Outline of the main issues confronting women chemists as they seek employment: equal pay, lack of job opportunities and fewer advancements. Women with the same background earn only 73% of their male colleagues' pay; it is more difficult to find good jobs; and, once in a job, there are fewer avenues open to top-level positions.

Women as engineers and scientists.
Monthly Labor Review 93: 64-65 (June, 1970).

A five-paragraph article on why so few women in the U.S. labor force are scientists and engineers.

Women as engineers, better but . . .
Versagi, F.J. Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration News 129: 25 (July 16, 1973).

A female engineer feels that there are still strong prejudices against women as professionals in the engineering field. This brief article discusses the current situation.

Women as managers: Still a long way to go.
Templeton, J.F. and Marrow, N.S. Personnel 49: 30-37 (September/October, 1972).

The career aspirations that women can entertain today are more open than ever before. These authors feel that obstacles to women in management should be looked upon as challenges rather than barriers and that women should learn to deal with them.

Women as priests: A new challenge.
Mead, M. Redbook 145: 31-32+ (June, 1975).

Margaret Mead, the noted anthropologist, presents a history of women's role in religion and discusses the need to consider the new roles that men and women are assuming in society as well as the church. She considers the ordination of the 11 women as Episcopal priests to be exemplary of this type of innovative role consideration.

Women at the altar.
Time 96: 71+ (November 2, 1970).

Examines the move by Christian churches to remove regulations barring women from a full role in the ministry. The Jewish faith is also making things easier for women. However, it is still an uphill campaign.

Women athletic trainers.
Albohm, M. and Wilson, H. Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation 44: 57 (May, 1973).

Discusses how women can become athletic trainers. Suggests ways to learn more about the field and the requirements and become a certified athletic trainer. Lists the 15 schools presently offering an undergraduate curriculum in athletic training.

Women can find careers in music.
Kernkel, M. The School Musician Director and Teacher 45: 37+ (October, 1973).

The author believes that little discrimination against women exists in the field of music including teaching, performing and composing. It is a job commitment that is important and a willingness to make the necessary sacrifices to pursue the desired vocation.

Women can make it to the top.
U.S. News and World Report 80: 49-54 (April 26, 1976).

Five of the nation's top female executives in private enterprise, labor and government answer questions about the struggle women face to advance within careers.

Women central office administrators in large urban districts: Characteristics and perceptions.
Scriven, A.L. and Nunnery, M.Y. Educational Horizons 52: 138-142 (Spring, 1974).

Report on a survey of women holding central office administrative positions in the 26 largest school districts of the U.S. which was designed to identify and examine selected characteristics and perceptions of the subjects. The results found that the women were hesitant to actively seek administrative advancement, and conclude that women must be encouraged to seek these higher level posts if there is to be a substantial increase in the number of women in such positions.

Women chemists.
Chemical and Engineering News 50: 26 (October 30, 1972).

A one-paragraph report on the activities of the committee on women chemists of the American Chemical Society. Its recommendations and discussion at an open meeting are provided.

Women chemists.
Free, H.M. Chemical and Engineering News 50: 76 (June 5, 1972).

Part of the ACS News Reports. A one-paragraph report on the Women Chemists Committee. Discusses the action of the group, such as appointment of members to various committees, committee discussion and suggestions.

Women dentists: Career and family.
Linn, E.L. Social Problems 18: 393-404 (March, 1971).

Questionnaires returned by 785 women dentists showed that career did not tend to stand in the way of marriage and family. A high degree of commitment and career satisfaction tend to keep women dentists professionally active.

Women directors.
Henshaw, R. Film Comment 8: 33-45 (November/December, 1972).

This article traces the contributions women directors have made to the cinema and includes 150 "filmographies" -- listing the women and the films they have made. Illustrated throughout with pictures of the women at work.

Women doctors preferred?
Alpert, H. Harvest Years 11: 36-40 (August, 1971).

Women have historically been involved in the healing arts. Yet in the United States, discrimination against women physicians is still strong among practicing male physicians. In contrast, however, many older persons seem to prefer women doctors. This article also discusses medicine as a career for women -- qualifications, sacrifices and specialties.

Women doctors: Still earning less, but trying harder.
Owens, A. Medical Economics 53: 154-157 (March 22, 1976).

The typical female physician earns less and works less according to a Medical Economics survey although indications are that both gaps may narrow in the future. More women are planning to expand their practices and the number of women doctors will be expanding as well.

Women economists: Career aspirations, education, and training.
Strober, M. American Economic Review 65: 92-99 (May, 1975).

Discusses the supply-side factors of occupational segregation in the economics profession: When and why do women go into economics? The results described in this paper are based on the 1974-1975 Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession, American Economics Association Survey of Economists.

Women editors file suit against HM for sex bias.
Maryles, D. Publishers Weekly 208: 18 (November 24, 1975).

Five women editors in the school division of Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, filed a 2 million dollar class action, sex discrimination suit against the company on November 12, 1975. The women claimed that they had been accorded a lower rank and/or received less salary than males performing equal work.

Women Engineer.
Neustadtl, S.J. New York, NY: Engineer's Council for Professional Development, 1974. 16 pp.

Booklet explains the engineering field and how women can enter the profession. It also describes what it's like to be a woman engineer.

Women engineering grads: What are they doing?
Mechanical Engineering 96: 79 (October, 1974).

Women engineering grads of the Newark College of Engineering are finding many jobs available in their field. This article discusses the types of positions these women have secured and their views of women in the engineering profession.

Women engineers -- a source of manpower yet untapped.
Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration News 128: 15 (February 19, 1973).

Discussion of a forum sponsored by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers to explore an untapped source of engineering talent -- women. Although steps are being taken to try to change attitudes about women engineers, it is still the main factor keeping women away from the field.

Women engineers in the United States.
Sloan, M.E. Educational Horizons 53: 102-105 (Spring, 1975).

Discusses the opportunities available to those with engineering degrees or training, salaries, various fields of activities and certification in the profession. Includes a history of women in engineering and a section on barriers to women in engineering. Concludes that "engineering is the best-paying profession for women at the entry level at this time."

Women executives are different.
Meyer, P. Dun's Review 105: 46-48 (January, 1975).

Describes the inequalities that remain at the executive level and points out numerous changes required in corporate policies in order to attract and keep women executives -- such as pension plan reforms, life insurance changes, private club memberships. More corporate flexibility will also be important in helping women move up into corporate positions.

Women experimenters in simulated space test at Marshall Center.
Space World L5-137: 27-28 (May, 1975).

This article describes a test being conducted at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama. An all woman crew of scientific experimenters took part in a five-day exercise which may lead to the selection of similar experiments to fly on Space Shuttle/Spacelab Earth-orbital missions in the 1980's.

Women in academe.
Graham, P. Science 169: 1284-1290 (1970).

The history of women in higher education is discussed, their present low status in top positions in higher education reviewed and possible explanations such as discrimination, internal ambivalence, lack of time and nepotism rules are offered. Corrective measures are suggested.

Women in academia.
Abelson, P. Science 175: 127 (January 14, 1972).

Discusses discrimination against women in academia pointing out that the current push for equality by women is not a fad that will disappear but rather a change in the structure of society.

Women in academia: A study of the hiring decision in departments of physical science.
Lewin, A.Y. and Duchan, L. Science 173: 892-895 (September 3, 1971).

This study focused on possible discrimination against women in hiring in academic departments of physical science. The study involved the chairmen of 179 graduate departments and found that males were generally rated higher than females when identical resumes for both applicants were reviewed. The data from the study consistently yielded a trend in the direction of discrimination against women in academia.

Women in academia; the plight and its perpetuation.
Rajender, S. Chemical Technology 3: 475-478 (August, 1973).

The author discusses the importance of the female science and mathematics teacher "role model." Yet, the percentage of women in these positions is very low and women in the fields of science and math are clustered in lower positions in smaller colleges and universities. Ms. Rajender provides suggestions on legal mechanisms and attitude changes to help women overcome the barriers of sexism.

Women in accounting: Eddies and mainstream currents.
Barcelona, C.T., Lelievre, C.C. and Lelievre, T.W. The Woman CPA 37: 3-6 (January, 1975).

The authors report on the results of a Spring, 1974 survey of members of the American Society of Women Accountants. The study was designed to: 1) reveal the satisfactions, hopes and attitudes of today's women accountants; 2) investigate the effects of the Fair Employment Practices Act of 1964 on opportunities for women accountants; and 3) test the in-the-field experience of women in accounting positions.

Women in administration (Part I).
National Association for Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors Journal 38: 99-143 (Spring, 1975).

This issue deals with some of the characteristics of women in administration. Articles focus on women principals and administrators in higher education.

Women in administration (Part II).
National Association for Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors Journal 38: 151-187 (Summer, 1975).

This issue presents suggestions for breaking down the barriers to women in administration.

Women in administration in higher education.
Carroll, M.A. Contemporary Education 43: 214-218 (February, 1972).

The author presents five observations about women and men in employment and higher education administration and continues by discussing the underrepresentation of women in the profession. Ms. Carroll comments on the varied reasons for this situation and provides many recommendations for getting more women in higher level educational administrative positions.

Women in administration in schools of education.
Mattes, L. and Watkins, J.F. Intellect 102: 132-133 (November, 1973).

Study which compares the participation of men and women in the administration of schools of education. Variables studied are proportion, professional preparation, background experiences, current responsibilities and orientation toward social interaction.

Women in administration? You've got to be kidding!
Cavender, E. National Association of Secondary School Principal Bulletin 58: 90-94 (December, 1974).

Women's place in educational administration is embryonic, according to this writer. She points up some incongruities between the attitudes toward and the realities of women administrators.

Women in Administrative Positions in Public Education.
Philadelphia, PA: Recruitment Leadership and Training Institute, Temple University, 1974. 66 pp.

This position paper supports a conviction that women can and should be represented as administrators in greater proportion to their numbers in public education and that concrete steps must be taken to remedy the present imbalance. The authors express the hope that it will heighten awareness and lead to a greater understanding of the overall problem.

Women in American radiology.
Redman, H.C. American Medical Women's Association Journal 27: 475-481 (September, 1972).

The careers of several pioneer women in radiology are reviewed (1897-1961). The central position of radiology in modern medicine and the variety of careers it offers are discussed. Cites 1969 AMA figures that show there were 528 women practicing radiology. The increasing number of women in radiology is discussed as the trend of the future.

Women in architecture.
Berkeley, E.P. Architectural Forum 137: 46-53 (September, 1972).

Official spokesmen for the architectural profession deny that women are discriminated against in the profession. An intensive study of 25 women architects reveals that discrimination does exist and presents incidents to support this. Problems that women architects encounter both during school and once into the profession are discussed.

Women in art: A progress report.
Cochrane, D.G. American Artist 36: 52-56+ (December, 1972).

Discrimination and sexism are very strong in the world of art. This article outlines some of the approaches being utilized to overcome these obstacles such as pressure tactics, art registries and women's museums. In addition, publications and groups working for more equal representation are described, accompanied by a detailed directory of these organizations, registries, publications and periodicals.

Women in college art departments and museums.
Harris, A.S. Art Journal 32: 417-419 (Summer, 1973).

Discussion of available statistics documenting the distribution of women in museums and college art departments. Because data are scanty, it is difficult to define the situation. More data are available for art historians and they show that discrimination exists in college art departments.

Women in diplomacy for the 70's: A determined effort.
Rogers, G. The Bureaucrat 1: 259-264 (March, 1972).

Analyzes how the State Department arrived at its new commitment to women employees and how it has performed. Discusses the role of women in the Foreign Service.

Women in EDP management.
Milecki, H.M. Data Management 9: 18-23 (February, 1971).

Several women who have achieved high level or management positions in the field of electronic data processing describe their work experiences and their present responsibilities. Computer experts in government and private industry are included.

Women in education.
Flowers, A. High School Journal 59: 9-15 (October, 1975).

Discusses discrimination against women in educational jobs. Notes that a 1972-73 survey of 519,000 faculty at 2,433 colleges found that 32% of all the women in the colleges were associate or full professors, as compared with 55.4% of men of similar ranks. Includes information on salary differentials between men and women in the same job.

Women in educational journalism.
Fenne, M.S. Contemporary Education 43: 209-213 (February, 1972).

In the field of educational journalism men outnumber women as authors despite the fact that approximately 67% of the teaching profession is women. This overrepresentation is a product of discrimination in various forms (men hold more top-level, educationally related jobs and so are under increased pressure to publish, for example). However, more women should be encouraged to enter the field, because of its great potential.

Women in educational R&D.
Educational Researcher 4: 1-36 (October, 1975).

Women, their role and status in educational research and development, as reported in the Final Report of the AERA Committee on Women, are the subject of this special issue.

Women in Engineering.
Alden, J.D. New York, NY: Engineering Manpower Foundation, Engineering Manpower Bulletin No. 21. May, 1972. 6 pp. ($1.50)

Statistics on salary are included on graduates with breakdown by year, degree, by curriculum and by kind of work.

Women in engineering.
American Gas Association Monthly 56: 24-25 (June, 1974).

To encourage guidance counselors to suggest engineering as a career to women, the New Jersey Utilities Association sponsored a series of panels entitled, "Women in Engineering -- A Question of Supply and Demand." The panelists were all women engineers who voiced their impressions on women in engineering.

Women in Engineering and Management (Proceedings of an Engineering Foundation Conference).
Salembier, O. and Ingersole, A.C. New York, NY: Engineering Manpower Foundation, 1972. 138 pp.

This proceedings of a conference held July 16-21, 1972 at New England College in Henniker, New Hampshire focuses on the keys to achieving executive status for women engineers and managers. The greatest single need in encouraging young women to enter engineering is the role model of the successful woman engineer. This conference hoped to create more role models by considering the ways women engineers and managers may climb the ladder to successful and influential positions.

Women in Engineering . . . Beyond Recruitment.
Ott, M.D. and Reese, N.A., editors. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1975. 209 pp.

This proceedings of a conference held at Cornell University June 22-25, 1975 includes papers on both students and professional women in engineering.

Women in Engineering. Bridging the Gap Between Society and Technology.
Bugliarello, G., et al., editors. Chicago, IL: University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, 1971. 110 pp. ($2.00)

This is the proceedings of a conference held under the sponsorship of the Engineering Foundation and the co-sponsorship of the Society of Women Engineers at New England College, Henniker, New Hampshire, July 12-16, 1971. The goal of the conference was to consider the extent to which the greater participation of women in technology can arrest the widening gap that is developing between technology and society.

Women in Engineering Conference Proceedings.
Seattle, WA: College of Engineering, University of Washington, 1974. 72 pp.

A conference held at the University of Washington on November 7, 1974 was designed to acquaint young women with the field of engineering, to provide them the opportunity for them to meet women engineers and to encourage them to consider engineering as a career. The proceedings provides summaries of the 10 informal discussion sessions which centered on topics of current interest in engineering.

Women in engineering education.
Greenfield, L.B. Contemporary Education 43: 224-226 (February, 1972).

Discusses why there are so few women in engineering education, citing as one explanation the relatively small number of women involved in higher education generally and the prejudices which exclude them. More female engineering teachers would provide the role models needed. The author feels part-time positions could help increase the number of women engineering educators.

Women in Engineering, Medicine, and Science.
Kistiakowsky, V. Paper Presented at the Conference on Women in Science and Engineearing at MIT during the summer of 1973. Cambridge, MA: National Research Council, 1973. 64 pp.

A compilation of data from studies on the status of women in various professions. Provides an overview of the numbers of women active in the various fields and presents some thoughts on how such data can be interpreted. Specific sections discuss women in engineering, medicine and science. A final section contains a discussion of how these data should be used to define the size of the pool of women qualified for a particular type of position.

Women in engineering professions.
von Rumker, R. Agricultural Engineering 51: 557-559 (October, 1970).

Discusses reasons for the relatively small number of women in the engineering profession. Based on a questionnaire survey addressed to high school guidance counselors, the author offers insights into the prejudice she found against women in engineering in our society. Also reports on suggestions given by the guidance counselors aimed at making engineering careers more attractive to women.

Women in geoscience.
Henderson, B.C. Geotimes 17: 24-25 (September, 1972).

Among professional workers in the geoscience field, the overall median salary for women is less than that of men ranging from a deficit of 1,800 to 5,200 dollars those with the same experience. These and other statistics are discussed in this brief article.

Women in government.
U.S. News and World Report 72: 62-69 (January 17, 1972).

Describes the headway that womanpower is making in the upper ranks of the federal government, which has been traditionally dominated by a male hierarchy. The article presents interviews with six women in top-level positions.

Women in government: Local and federal.
Kohler, V. Public Management 55: 13-14 (February, 1973).

In July, 1968, the author wrote the first part of this article, detailing her experience as an administrative intern in Tigard, Oregon. The article is updated to include her comments on her present work with the federal government.

Women in government: The Burbank experience.
Roxburgh, R.E. Public Management 55: 10-11 (February, 1973).

The Burbank, California, city administration has made a substantial effort to introduce management improvements during the last several years. While women play a minority role in filling the key city positions, they do have an important part in overall city operations. Women are responsible for the city-wide competitive sports program, labor relations negotiations and a significant part of the city's data processing department.

Women in health care administration.
Appelbaum, A.L. Hospitals 49: 52-59 (August 16, 1975).

Progress by women in historically male-dominated health care fields is evident, including hospital and health administration. However, in the upper echelons of the male-dominated hospital field, women have a long way to go in breaking down barriers.

Women in Higher Education.
Furniss, W.T. and Graham, P.A., editors. Washington, DC: American Council on Education, 1974. 336 pp. ($10.00)

Discrimination against women in higher education exists and must be eliminated, according to 38 leaders in education, feminism, law and government reflecting the consensus of participants at the 55th Annual Meeting of the American Council on women professionals in higher education.

Women in industrial engineering.
Hogg, K.S. Industrial Engineering 6: 21-23 (September, 1974).

This article is excerpted from a paper presented at a student conference. It answers the question, "Why aren't there more women in industrial engineering?" The author, an industrial engineer, suggests nine ways to encourage more women to enter her professional field.

Women in Litigation Practice: Success and the Woman Lawyer.
Coles, F.S. Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1974. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #75-15, 137. 185 pp. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

A sample of 52 women attorneys who define themselves as being engaged in litigation practice was studied to examine definitions of success among the sample and to compare their definitions of success to those generally promulgated by a stereotypically male profession.

Women in male-dominated professions: Contrasts in their personal and vocational histories.
Soule, B. and Standley, K. Journal of Vocational Behavior 4: 245-285 (April, 1974).

Women in four high-status, male-dominated professions -- architecture, law, medicine and psychology -- are described in terms of historical, social and career variables. The women share common antecedents of their vocational choices and similar perceptions of their work, but the occupational groups are dissimilar on a number of dimensions. These contrasts may reflect differences in the sex-typed characterizations of the professions even though all are male-dominated.

Women in Management.
Basil, D.C. New York, NY: Dunellen Publishing Company, 1972. 124 pp.

Report of a study to determine the specific barriers to the promotion of women into managerial positions. The questions studied were whether barriers were the result of a deep-seated prejudice by males to females in equal or superior positions or whether there were logical and technical reasons.

Women in management.
Shatto, G. AAUW Journal 68: 21-23 (April, 1975).

Discusses the milestones women are making in professional management fields. Lists attitudes which still exist that tend to detract from women's abilities and opportunities for advancement. The implications of the larger number of women in managerial positions in business are also considered.

Women in Management: Causal Explanations of Performance.
Deaux, K. Washington, DC: ERIC, 1974. 15 pp. ($1.50 plus postage)

This paper reports on exploratory studies to determine whether sex differences in the attribution process are operative among first-level management positions.

Women in management: How is it working out?
Wood, M.M. SAM Advanced Management Journal 41: 22-30 (Winter, 1976).

Where women are advancing both they and the men are discovering there are fewer problems than either group expected. Working out new relationships is the most difficult challenge; but even in this respect, anticipation appears to be worse than actual encounter. A rapid rush of women into management is not predicted, but qualified women who are willing to compete are assured that men are far more ready for this change than everyone anticipated.

Women in management -- if not, why not?
Hodgetts, R.M. and Luthans, F. Personnel Administrator 15: 3-4+ (November/December, 1970).

Discusses legislation designed to prevent discrimination against women managers. Reports on a survey conducted during the winter of 1969-1970 among 100 male executives who were recruiting at the University of Nebraska Placement Office. Eighty-seven percent of these felt that starting salaries for men and women in managerial positions were equal; 12% believed they were lower. Sixty-one percent felt women managers were given the same promotional opportunities as men; the rest felt women were given less than men.

Women in management: Less complaining, more training.
Munson, M.L. Industry Week 184: 56 (February 17, 1975).

An article on how to place and train women managers in order to facilitate their acceptance by other male employees. The author, manager of St. Regis Paper Company's marketing news service, gives advice to women managers based on personal experience.

Women in management: No room in the middle.
Mathys, N.J. and Staszak, F.J. Supervisory Management 20: 10-13 (March, 1975).

Discusses reasons why so few women are found in middle management positions, including unawareness of promotional paths, lack of management programs for women without a formal business education and discrimination against women.

Women in management: Pattern for change.
Orth, C.D. and Jacobs, F. Harvard Business Review 49: 139-147 (July/August, 1971).

A four-step program is described for the organization that wants to take the initiative in employing more women managers. The authors feel that the trend toward more women in executive and supervisory positions should benefit business and that corporate leaders should respond positively to pressures for equal opportunity.

Women in Management: Strategy for Increase.
Washington, DC: Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 1974. 11 pp. ($.50)

This is an excerpt from a statement to the Advisory Committee on the Economic Role of Women, Council of Economic Advisors by Dr. Hilda Kahne. Discusses the issues and presents suggestions for improving the situation.

Women in management: Success at the first level.
French, P.V.L. Supervisory Management 20: 14-17 (March, 1975).

Discusses the success of five forewomen in the Semiconductor Products Division at the Arizona Division of Motorola, Inc. The women discuss their techniques for increasing productivity and alleviating worker dissatisfaction on the production line. The production manager, the forewomen's supervisor, discusses the benefits of hiring women for these jobs instead of men.

Women in medicine.
Silver, G.A. Nation 220: 741-742 (June 21, 1975).

Reviews women roles in the health professions where women make up 75% of the work force. However, only 7% of practicing physicians are women; only 2% of nurses are men. Discusses the future of women in higher paid, more prestigious medical professions. Mentions a conference, sponsored by the federal government, on Women in the Health Professions, held June 16-18, 1975 in Washington, D.C.

Women in Medicine: Action Planning for the 1970s.
Center for Women in Medicine. Philadelphia, PA: The Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1974. 156 pp. ($3.00)

This resource booklet, first prepared as a reference for a workshop on "Women in Medicine" was revised for wider distribution and use. The information contained is of four types: current statistical data and analysis of women in medicine; abstracts or summaries of recent articles on the topic; recommendations and ideas from other studies on women in medicine; and a Medline bibliography.

Women in medicine: Improving prospects?
Wilson, M.P. Journal of Medical Education 47: 303-304 (April, 1972).

The position of women in medicine is discussed. Women today are seeking not only equal opportunity in education, but also more and better faculty positions. The author expresses the concern with the formidable obstacles to carrying on a full career, along with family responsibilities.

Women in medicine: Past, present and future.
Ruben, R.J. American Medical Women's Association Journal 27: 251-259 (May, 1972).

An address to pre-medical students at Barnard College, Columbia University given on November 4, 1971. Traces the history of women physicians back to ancient times. Reports that women physicians comprise about 7% of the medical forces and includes tables on employers, and type and hours of professional activity, comparing female and male physicians.

Women in medicine: Some themes and variations.
Williams, P.A. Journal of Medical Education 46: 584-591 (July, 1971).

This study explored the personal characteristics, attitudes and experiences at various career stages of women who aspired to become doctors. The sample was 212 Radcliffe alumnae who had enrolled in medical school sometime during the past 60 years among which were 203 MDs and current medical students and 9 medical school dropouts.

Women in medicine: What can international comparisons tell us?
Parrish, J.B. The Woman Physician 26: 352-361 (July, 1971).

International statistics, with an emphasis on the Soviet Union, are examined to determine why women in countries outside the U.S. are more highly utilized in the professions, particularly in medicine.

Women in meteorology: A small glimpse at the large scale pattern.
Johnson, D. Weatherwise 28: 108-113 (June, 1975).

A 1972 survey indicated that out of 9,000 persons in the field of meteorology, there were approximately 250 women. This underrepresentation, common to almost all scientific disciplines, is due to discrimination and sexual stereotyping. The difficulties encountered by women meteorologists are described in this article, along with some of the legislation and special programs designed to overcome this situation.

Women in music education.
Gray, N.J. School Musician Director and Teacher 47: 54-55 (December, 1975).

This article is an excerpt of a masters thesis on "Women in Music Education." The purpose of the thesis was to discuss the outstanding contributions of nine selected women in various aspects of music education.

Women in physics.
Bulletin of the American Physical Society 17: 740+ (June, 1972).

This report of the Committee on the Status of Women in physics found that women have faced discrimination in the profession. They are underrepresented in all areas of employment. The report goes on to present numerous recommendations to aid in overcoming this situation. The Committee, for example, will maintain a roster of women in physics and make it available to assist women in the field as well as potential employers.

Women in physics.
Lubkin, G.B. Physics Today 24: 23-27 (April, 1971).

A panel discussion held at the New York American Physical Society focused on the involvement of women in the field of physics. Seven scientists discussed the need for more women, discriminatory practices in the field, problems peculiar to physics, attitudes abroad, employment opportunities and other topics of importance to women in or interested in a career in physics.

Women in Political Science. (Studies and reports of the APSA Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, 1969-1971).
Washington, DC: American Political Science Association, 1971. 143 pp. ($2.15)

This document presents the interim, progress and final reports of the APSA Committee and includes essays on the status of women as students and professionals in political science, and the prospects for professional advancement of women in political science.

Women in professional training.
Parrish, J.B. Monthly Labor Review 97: 41-43 (May, 1974).

Notes that women are entering professional training in increasing numbers both absolutely and relative to men. Presents data on women's enrollment in professional training as well as degrees earned between 1960 and 1972.

Women in professional training -- an update.
Parrish, J.B. Monthly Labor Review 98: 49-51 (November, 1975).

Reports on changes in the enrollment of women in professional training through 1974. Considers the outlook in professional training and some of the characteristics of men and women applicants to professional schools.

Women in psychiatry: Past and present areas of concern.
Roeske, N.A. American Journal of Psychiatry 130: 1127-1131 (October, 1973).

Details the specific areas which the APA Task Force on Women is examining, summarizes the findings of some of the few reports in the literature and outlines the projects the task force has undertaken. Their main focus is on special issues and problems of women psychiatrists.

Women in public education: Sexual discrimination in promotions.
Lyon, C.D. and Saario, T.N. Phi Delta Kappan 55: 120-123 (October, 1973).

Women hold 67% of all public school teaching positions, but less than 16% of the administrative positions. The authors discuss this situation and offer 21 recommendations for policy makers to begin to eliminate sexist practices.

Women in rural sociology.
Flora, C.B. Rural Sociology 37: 454-462 (September, 1972).

Analyzing membership of the Rural Sociology Society, Rural Sociology Journal and surveys from departments of rural sociology revealed that women are even scarcer in this field than in sociology as a whole.

Women in science.
Science 168: 1124-1127 (May 29, 1970).

This is the report of a symposium and job mart held for women scientists in the San Francisco Bay Area. Included in the symposium were discussions on rising unemployment among graduates in physics, mathematics and chemistry as well as issues of job discrimination that women must confront. Special programs designed to assist women in the job market were detailed along with continuing education programs for women professionals, statistics for employment and salary level.

Women in science.
Science Teacher 40: 14-17 (December, 1973).

Six women in science (a physical anthropologist, physicist, professor of medicine, AEC Chairwoman, physiologist and astronomer) reflect on their own lives, comment on some of the most often asked questions about their careers and speak of their perceptions of the future.

Women in science.
Simmons, J.E. Science 170: 201 (October 9, 1970).

Discussion about an AAAS Symposium on Women in Science held in December, 1970. The author points out barriers that exclude women from careers in science.

Women in science: A man's world.
Richardson, J., editor. Impact of Science on Society 25: entire issue (April-June, 1975).

This issue of Science and Society focuses on the problem of male domination within the sciences. Articles by prominent women on topics ranging from women in the workforce to women academics are included. Although topics are not limited to the American woman, several articles relate to them and their place in science. Comparisons between women of different nationalities are also included.

Women in science and engineering: Are jobs really sexless?
National Business Woman 54: 10-11 (April, 1973).

Discusses barriers to women in science and engineering and possible reasons for them, such as colleges and universities that do not accept women and evident discrimination in earning.

Women in science: Overcoming barriers to participation.
Mosaic __: 8-13 (November/December, 1975).

Examines the progress women have made within the scientific professions. Although advances have been made, the woman scientist still finds barriers in her path.

Women in science: Reshaping the stereotypes.
Pendleton, D. Science News 107: 171+ (March 15, 1975).

Discusses why it's difficult to keep women science students in the field. The article includes consideration of misconceptions which may discourage women from entering the science field. Mentions a six-part slide-tape program designed to disprove outdated stereotypes about women scientists.

Women in science: Symposium and job mart.
Goldsmith, N.F. Science 168: 1124-1127+ (May 29, 1970).

A report on a symposium and job mart for women in science sponsored by the Bay Area Chapter of Iota Sigma Pi, national honorary chemistry society for women, and the Regional Office of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor. Held at the University of California, Berkeley, on November 22, 1969, speakers and a panel of scientists from industry and the universities examined the economic problems of women scientists and gave advice to the "science dropout."

Women in science: Why so few?
Rossi, A.S. In Toward a Sociology of Women. Edited by Safilios-Rothschild, C. Lexington, MA: Xerox College Publishing, 1972. Pp. 141-153.

This essay draws on official U.S. Census and empirical data to examine reasons for the paucity of women scientists and the problems women encounter in combining marriage with a scientific profession.

Women in social work.
Chafetz, J.S. Social Work 17: 12-18 (September, 1972).

Examines the position of women in social work and considers several relevant issues: comparative status of male and female social workers, possible role conflicts experienced by married female workers and the ramifications of the large number of female workers on the profession.

Women in space.
Chemistry 43: 4 (October, 1970).

This is a brief article describing the selection of the pioneer woman of space flight. Russian citizen Mrs. Tereshkova-Nikolayeva was selected, trained and completed a space flight, though no women have followed her in Russia or the United States.

Women in space.
Science Digest 75: 27 (February, 1974).

Research on twelve Air Force nurses at NASA's Ames Research Center has determined a woman's body can stand the stress of outer space as well as a man's.

Women in state departments of education.
Marr, J. Phi Delta Kappan 55: 142-143 (October, 1973).

Analysis of information taken from state education directories for several years indicates that widespread discrimination exists. Few women hold management level positions and most are channeled into positions which reflect traditional women's roles, i.e., nutrition, library services, etc. These bureaucracies, the author states, simply reflect the values of society as a whole.

Women in surgery.
Nadelson, C.C. Archives of Surgery 102: 234-235 (March, 1971).

This editorial discusses the reasons for the scarcity of women in the medical profession and especially surgery. The author feels that the profession could greatly benefit from the new ideas and cognitive styles that women may bring to the profession.

Women in the arts: An optimistic forecast.
Dobbs, S. Art Education 28: 24-26 (November, 1975).

Discusses how art educators might boost their curriculum by emphasizing women's achievements that have previously been ignored. Also suggests that members of the profession should seek more political leverage for women in the profession. Includes speculation on sexism in the arts and the progress that women are gradually making against this phenomenon.

Women in the biosciences -- A brief primer.
Tidball, M.E. Physiologist 18: 31-36 (February, 1975).

Details the constraints which have hindered or presented the "optimal participation of women in the sciences and the full expression of their capabilities." Discusses hurdles in education and the scientific professions for women. Personal accounts of discrimination against women are also included.

Women in the executive suite.
Mackenzie, E. International Management 25: 50-54 (July, 1970).

Discusses women business executives, their talent and success. Reports that a small band of 20 women have won "stand out" recognition from the Business and Professional Women's Foundation and discusses the careers of a few of these women. Includes profiles of a television network vice-president, the general manager of a liquor company, a president of a company that makes automated conveyor systems, as well as others.

Women in the law: The second hundred years.
Sassower, D.L. American Bar Association Journal 57: 329+ (April, 1971).

The first woman was admitted to a state bar in the U.S. in 1869. Since that time, women have made few gains in representation in the field of law. This article is a report by the Professional Women's Caucus on the discrimination and barriers that women face if they wish to pursue a law career. Also included are recommendations for legislation and reforms to enable more women to practice.

Women in the parks.
Quist, K.R. Parks and Recreation 7: 90-1 (January, 1972).

Women have not previously participated in federal, state and local park management. Changes are now occurring, boosted by new nondiscrimination laws. The author of this article discusses the responsibilities of a park ranger, the challenges of the work and encourages the public to accept women in this profession.

Women in the priesthood.
Henning, C.M. Commonweal 99: 360-363 (January 11, 1974).

A discussion about the stand of the Catholic Church on the topic of women as priests. The author feels that the only credible church of the future is one that is fully representative of both sexes. Says that the time has come for women to organize nationally, to criticize sharply, scold severely and demand unwaveringly that the institutional church update its views on half the human race.

Women in the profession.
Public Management 57: 3-4 (July, 1975).

The International City Management Association Task Force on Women in the Profession studied the issue of women in municipal management and concluded that they are greatly underrepresented, that there are barriers to women entering the profession and that once they are accepted into entry-level positions, women encounter other barriers to advancement. The Task Force has responded to these findings with a series of long- and short-term recommendations in attempt to reduce the limited opportunities presently available to women in municipal management.

Women in the professional caucuses.
Oltman, R.M. American Behavioral Scientist 15: 281-302 (February, 1971).

The actions which professional women have taken to cope with problems of discrimination and to advance women's unique interests are considered. A comprehensive survey of the nature, functions and achievements of the women's caucuses, committees and commissions in the various professional associations is presented.

Women in the Professions.
Epstein, L.K., editor. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1975. 142 pp.

This volume is the result of a two-day conference on the status of women in higher education and the professions held at Washington University in St. Louis in April, 1975. The conference was to provide an orderly examination of the special problems women face today and will face in the future in playing an active role in their chosen fields.

Women in the professions.
Kahne, H. Journal of College Placement 33: 58-63 (April-May, 1973).

A look at the status of women in professional positions and the outlook for the future.

Women in the professions: Career considerations and job placement techniques.
Kahne, H. Journal of Economic Issues 3: 28-45 (Summer, 1971).

Looks at the social structure and attitudes affecting career choice and job placement for women.

Women in the professions, 1870-1970.
Blitz, R.C. Monthly Labor Review 97: 34-39 (May, 1974).

Article notes that while the proportion of women in the labor force has grown steadily for many decades, the proportion of women in professional jobs has declined steadily since 1930. "Professionals" include such jobs as accountants, chemists, authors, dentists, nurses, teachers, librarians, etc.

Women in the Professions: What's All The Fuss About?
Fidell, L.S. and DeLamater, J., editors. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1974.

An anthology of essays devoted to women in the professions. Includes such titles as: "On the status of women," "Non-academic professional political scientists," and "Women in professional caucuses."

Women in the pulpit.
Cowley, S.C. and Lisle, L. Newsweek 86: 70-71 (October 13, 1975).

Two percent of all ministers in the U.S. are women and female enrollment in some seminaries has jumped to more than 30% . However, women ministers still face a 2,000-year-old religious tradition of male exclusivity. This article details the struggle by some of the women who have been ordained and the resistance they have met from both clergy and lay people.

Women in the pulpit.
Horwitz, S. Seventeen 34: 92-93 (December, 1975).

The clergy, exclusively male, is being increasingly challenged to explain why God's Words can only be ministered by men. This article describes several women who have entered the clergy (a rabbi, a Roman Catholic canon) and discuss their problems and views in the struggle to be accepted by the church.

Women in the World.
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs. Washington, DC: U.S. State Department. Free to professionals.

This publication discusses women's role in foreign policy and international relations.

Women in Top Jobs: Four Studies in Achievement.
Walters, P., et al. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities Press, Inc., 1971. ($13.25)

This volume presents four studies on women's propects in higher professional and managerial work and related aspects of family life. The occupations chosen for special study were selected because not much information is available on prospects in these professions which are: the independent professional, head of a business or freelance writer; the individual in a policy making position in a large company; and the professional employee below policy making level.

Women in vocational education.
American Vocational Journal 49: entire issue (November, 1974).

This issue is devoted to opportunities for professional women in vocational education.

Women lawyers in Rhode Island.
Pfeiffer, S.D. American Bar Association Journal 61: 740+ (June, 1975).

Women lawyers in Rhode Island were questioned concerning their professional experience. Results show that they have made measurable progress in recent years, and that women attorneys do not fit the stereotype legal roles.

Women Lawyers: Supplementary Data to the 1971 Lawyer Statistical Report.
Grossblat, M. and Sikes, B. Chicago, IL: American Bar Foundation, 1971.

Contains both national and state data on the distribution of lawyers by city size and sex in 1970. Also includes data by states on the distribution of women lawyers in the following areas: the private sector, both private practice and private employment; and in the government sector, both in the executive and legislative branches and the judicial branch.

Women Leaders in National Guidance and Counseling Associations: Some Implications of Their Backgrounds and Leadership Roles.
Johnson, J.L. Dissertation, University of Wyoming, 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. Order #72-32, 789. ($5.00-microfilm; $11.00-xerography)

The study was designed to analyze personal and professional data about the women presidents of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, its predecessors and the eight affiliate divisions of the APGA.

Women legislators: A paradox of power.
Prindle, J. Empire State Report 2: 3-7 (January-February, 1976).

A look at 10 women in the New York State Legislature.

Women Managers.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972. 6 pp.

Provides statistical data on women in managerial positions including salary information, major occupations and EEOC data.

Women managers adjust to success.
Star, J. International Management 26: 44 (June, 1971).

Discusses a study of 25 women executives to determine whether a pattern of individual and career growth is evident. The surveyor feels there is and that companies can help develop their female executive potential more fully by becoming aware of this pattern.

Women managers for small business enterprises -- a mutual opportunity.
Jacobs, F. and Orth, C.D., III. Journal of Small Business Management 11: 1-3 (January, 1973).

Reports that management level jobs for women in small businesses are more available today than ever before. Differentiates between socially oriented women whose priorities extend to their home life and outside interests (type one) and achievement oriented women (type two). Suggests ways in which small businesses can utilize type two women successfully.

Women musicians offer advice.
Phillips, K. Musical Journal 32: 18-19 (March, 1974).

This article points out many of the problems that women musicians must confront in pursuit of their career. Selected women present their viewpoints about the individual handling of problems involved in employment, artistic growth and career success. Women musicians comment on these and other issues facing women wishing to enter the field of music.

Women on the board.
Time 100: 85 (October 16, 1972).

In 1972 General Motors named its first woman to the Board of Directors -- Catherine B. Cleary. She is among a select but growing number of women being invited onto the boards of the Nation's corporations. Presents a sampling of thoughts by women directors on the kind of corporate contributions they can make.

The women on the hustings.
Time 96: 11 (August 17, 1970).

Discusses the 1970 make-up of women on Capitol Hill, pointing out that the number has slipped from 19 a decade ago to only 11 in 1970. Obstacles women encounter are examined.

Women patient but pessimistic on role in utility management.
Electrical World 177: 26-27 (March 1, 1972).

Reports on the 16th Annual Electric Living Conference, where women aimed questions at panelists that bespoke an undercurrent of low-key feminist hostility. Although four utility vice presidents "paid homage" to the "inevitable feminine revolution," they had to admit that utility companies appoint few, if any, women to be officers and that there are no women on the staff of the Electric Energy Association, one of the sponsors of the conference.

Women pharmacists.
Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association 13: entire issue (November, 1973).

This issue deals with many different aspects of women in pharmacy: discrimination, practice patterns, acceptance by the public, projections for the future, and what it is like to be a female professional pharmacist.

Women physicians.
Kaplan, H.I. The New Physician 20: 10-19 (1971).

Results of an attitudinal survey of American medical schools. Focuses on women medical students and residents and the provisions made by the schools for pregnancy leaves or for the care of small children.

Women physicians on U.S. medical school faculties.
Jolly, H.P. and Larson, T.A. Journal of Medical Education 50: 825-828 (August, 1975).

An analysis of percentages of women in faculty positions in schools of medicine. Statistical data show that women more frequently occupy part-time faculty positions at the rank of instructor rather than the regular academic rank of assistant professor, associate professor and professor.

Women physicians: The more effective recruitment and utilization of their talents and the resistance to it -- the final conclusions of a seven-year study.
Kaplan, H.I. The Woman Physician 25: 561-570 (September, 1970).

This is a report of a survey of the attitude of American medical schools towards women medical students and residents, and of the provisions made by the schools for pregnancy leaves, or for the care of small children. The author maintains that prejudice against women on the part of medical educators has resulted in the under-utilization of women in the profession in the U.S. (9%) as opposed to 24% in England and 65% in the Soviet Union.

Women physicists speak up.
Chemistry 44: 4 (June, 1971).

A six-paragraph summary of an American Physical Society panel decision held. The topic was discrimination against women physicists. Several women state their opinions.

Women poets: Malign neglect?
Cotter, J.F. America 128: 140-142 (February 17, 1973).

Discusses the problems that women poets have in winning recognition, pointing out that most anthologies are compiled by men who have cornered the market for themselves. Examines prominent women poets in this century and what they are doing to compel attention.

Women preachers -- the fight rages on.
U.S. News and World Report 78: 30 (June 16, 1975).

The issues involved in the attempts of women to be ordained to the clergy are detailed. Pressure is mounting on both sides as women step up their drive for equality in the pulpit and as many clergy and laymen who oppose women's ordination organize their resistance to the movement.

Women priests.
Commonweal 101: 99-100 (November 1, 1974).

A discussion of the movement by the Episcopal Church to endorse the ordination of women. The article points out that the Catholic Church must face up to changes in society and allow women a place in the Church.

The women priests.
Time 104: 72 (August 26, 1974).

Describes the meeting of the U.S. Episcopal Church in 1974 following the ordination of 11 women as priests. The House of Bishops declared the ordination in-valid and initiated charges against the bishops who ordained them.

Women priests: Does Philadelphia have a message for Rome?
Donnelly, D.H. Commonweal 102: 206-210 (June 20, 1975).

Discusses the attitude of the Episcopal Church toward the ordination of women and what has happened since the Episcopal House of Bishops declared the ordination of 11 women invalid in July, 1974.

Women priests: Today's theology and yesterday's sociology.
Stuhlmueller, C. America 131: 385-387 (December 14, 1974).

Discusses the Biblical treatment of the female sex, pointing out that women have always exercised an active role in the sacred ministry, both in the Old and New Testaments. Feels that times have changed sociologically and that women in the priesthood can be justified.

Women psychiatrists in the United States.
Scher, M. American Journal of Psychiatry 130: 1118-1122 (October, 1973).

The author presents data about the number of women in medicine along with their motivations for entering this profession. She also provides recent data about women in psychiatry: their number, areas of specialization, work settings, etc. Some of the myths that have been perpetuated about the woman physician-psychiatrist are also analyzed.

Women scientists in a male-dominated land: Antarctica.
Frazier, K. Science News 105: 110 (February 16, 1974).

An article on women scientists working in Antarctica during the 1973-1974 summer months as part of the U.S. research program. Includes information on the history of women working in Antarctica.

Women scientists in microbiology.
O'Hearn, E.M. Bioscience 23: 539-543 (September, 1973).

Microbiology is a field which has offered certain opportunities and has had significant input from women. This article compares the opportunities in the field (past and present) and concludes that the number of women receiving doctorates has increased since 1920, but women continue to be underrepresented in high-level professional positions.

Women seek equal chances in business.
Commerce Today 2: 4-7 (July 10, 1972).

The first National Conference on Business Opportunities for Women attracted hundreds of women who came to air their successes and failures as businesswomen. They identified and discussed many of the barriers to women seeking to enter business and discussed ways to overcome these barriers.

Women S&L managers: A silent majority speaks out.
Keely, C.C., Jr. Federal Home Loan Bank Board Journal 5: 1-8 (July, 1972).

An article about women who manage savings and loan associations. There are 130 women savings and loan managers in the U.S., making up about 3% of federally-insured savings and loans. Includes discussion of several of their work histories, the advantages and disadvantages of their sex and comments on their overall impact on the industry.

Women sports officials.
Philipps, J.A. and Schurr, E.L. Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation 42: 71-72 (November, 1971).

Reports on a study of personality characteristics of women sports officials. The authors attempt to explode the myth that skilled sports officials possess personality characteristics that set them apart from others. Discusses the training of student officials and ways to develop women sports officials.

Women student personnel administrators: The past and future.
Whitney, M.E. Journal of College Student Personnel 12: 7-10 (January, 1971).

The problem of what to do with the woman student personnel administrator when reorganization of the student personnel program occurs on college campuses is discussed in this article.

Women take on challenges of management.
Institutions/Volume Feeding Magazine 78: 27 (February 15, 1976).

Sandy Gale Pall, a food systems manager, outlines 11 ways that women can overcome the traditional objections to women in business. Other members of the food service industry comment on women's role in management.

Women, their role and status in educational R&D.
Educational Researcher 4: entire issue (October, 1975).

This special issue is devoted to the role and status of women in educational research and development, as reported in the Final Report of the AERA (American Educational Research Association) Committee on Women. Topics discussed include opportunities and rewards for women in the field, salary differences between men and women performing the same job and recommendations by the AERA Committee on Women to equalize the situation.

Women wave makers.
Time 97: 45 (May 24, 1971).

Describes three women journalists and the stir they created in seeking stories in politics, courtrooms and White House society.

Women who made it offer insights (some unintended) into their problems.
Cunningham, R.M., Jr. College and University Business 48: 56-61 (February, 1970).

Interviews with professional women point out that a major obstacle to full acceptance of women as professionals is male chauvinism -- among females as well. This article deals with a professor of electrical engineering, a flight instructor, a college placement director and other females in traditionally male occupations.

Women Who Make Movies.
Smith, S. New York, NY: Hopkinson and Blake, 1975. 307 pp. ($9.95)

Attempts to provide a history of women filmmakers and then to identify women filmmakers in the U.S. Also provides a directory and some biographies of women independents. The author suggests that the directory is useful in assembling production crews.

Women widen job rights.
Monthly Labor Review 97: 87-88 (August, 1974).

Report about three major corporations who have announced new opportunities for women to become executives or managers -- American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Bank of America, and B.F. Goodrich. These actions resulted from, or were in line with, government efforts to expand opportunities for women.

Women, wives, film-makers.
Richardson, B., editor. Film Quarterly 25: 34-40 (Fall, 1971).

This is an interview with Gunvor Nelson and Dorothy Wiley, two women filmmakers who have become well known for their work. They discuss their careers as women in a male-dominated occupation.

Women, women everywhere, but not a manager in sight.
Feilke, M.F. Iron Age 206: 63-65 (August 27, 1970).

This article states that women will be more sought after for middle management positions as talent gets scarcer by the mid-1970s. Describes a manpower development and training program at Honeywell's Industrial Division (Ft. Washington, PA) that has been effective in identifying potential female talent and training them to be successful managers.

Women's contributions to management thought.
Stead, B.A. Business Horizons 17: 32-36 (February, 1974).

Management as a career choice has been virtually closed to women. Now the field is opening to them and this article recognizes the contributions women have made over the years in the field of management.

Women's Guide to Management Positions.
Rogalin, W.C. and Pell, A.R. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1975. 149 pp. ($2.45)

The main objective of this book is to help women realize their ambitions for high-status and high-paying management positions. Includes a self-evaluation tool, guidelines to show the currently employed woman how to evaluate her chances of advancement and how to re-enter the work force after raising a family.

Women's job market: A paradox of sorts.
Strank, M.E. MBA 7: 11 (March, 1973).

This is a report on the current job market situation for women MBAs. In compiling the report the author talked to women MBA students, corporate recruiters and business school placement officers.

Women's lib and physics.
Ancker-Johnson, B. Physics Teacher 10: 499-507 (December, 1972).

Five percent of all women scientists are in physics; only 2½% of the Ph.D.s are women. They find it more difficult to obtain employment except in education. Women's salaries are only 75% of those of men. The least discrimination occurs in government sponsored jobs, the most in management positions. Women have many barriers to confront in pursuit of a career in physics, as the author illustrates.

The women's rebellion.
Time 104: 60 (August 12, 1974).

Discusses the "unlawful" ordination of 11 female Episcopal priests and the Church's resistance to admitting women to the priesthood. All the women risked suspension as deacons for participating in the ordination.

Women's work: Consulting.
Business Week 2291: 54 (August 4, 1973).

More management consulting firms are utilizing women than ever before -- partly to fill affirmative action quotas. This short article discusses a few such firms and the women they employ.

Work motives of female executives.
Herrick, J.S. Public Personnel Management 2: 380-387 (September/October, 1973).

This is a report of two studies; conducted with populations of public service executives to determine the motives of women executives. The results indicate that male and female executives appear to perceive little difference in the importance of their needs and there are few differences in their satisfactions. The study questions why anyone should be surprised when a female becomes a successful executive.

Working in the presence of the past: Jobs in historic preservation.
Calvert, C. Mademoiselle 81: 139+ (September, 1975).

Discusses growth of jobs in the field of historic preservation. Stresses that a previously volunteer field is now generating paid positions in a variety of specialties, such as architecture, city planning, real estate law and history. Includes discussion of such jobs by women who have been hired to fill them. A case study of a member of an all-woman architecture office at the National Park Service's Independence Park in Philadelphia is provided.

Yes, Virginia, there are women composers and conductors.
Handly, D. Ms 3: 19 (August, 1974).

A four-paragraph article on Victoria Bond, a composer and conductor at New York's Juilliard School of Music and her research into the works of women composers dating from the 16th century.

Young women in engineering.
Kaufman, H.G. New Engineer 4: 31-36 (February, 1975).

This study shows that 10 years after entering college, women enginers are doing as well as or better than their male classmates with regard to salary, company advancement and professional standing.

Young Women's Guide to an Academic Career.
Farnsworth, M.W. New York, NY: Richards Rosen Press, Inc., 1974. 112 pp. ($4.80)

Written to satisfy the author's urge to inform all women graduates of the perils and rewards of an academic career. Discusses graduate student life and the problems in getting and remaining in academic life.

Resources for Additional Information

Bibliography on Women With Special Emphasis on Their Roles in Science and Society.
Davis, A.B. Science History Publications, 156 5th Avenue, New York, NY 10010. 1974. 50 pp.

This bibliography is comprised of selected books and articles from The Library of Congress Catalogue; A Cumulative List of Works for the years 1950 to March, 1973. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author with no indexes. Some entries deal with women's employment in non-traditional occupations.

Career Counseling: New Perspectives for Women and Girls, A Selected Annotated Bibliography.
Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. 202/293-1200. 1972. 44 pp. ($.50)

Bibliography is divided into two sections: research material on counseling and occupational choices; and careers, where they can be found and how to go about getting jobs.

Career Options Series for Undergraduate Women.
Public Interest Public Relations, Inc., 50 West 57th Street, Suite 1200, New York, NY 10019. 212/245-7222.

Series of career information booklets enabling young women to consider fields which at the managerial and professional levels have been traditionally male-dominated. These fields are accounting, banking, engineering, finance, government and politics, industrial management, insurance, retail management, restaurant management and sales. Booklets cover the spectrum of positions within career fields, educational preparation, and the employment outlook during the next decade.

The Changing Role of Women in America: A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Reference Sources.
Schlacter, G. and Belli, D. Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, IL 61856. 217/762-3831. 1975. 33 pp. ($3.50)

This bibliography was prepared to assist the researcher interested in the changing social, educational, psychological, political, economic, or historic aspects of women's role in American society.

Continuing Education Programs and Services for Women.
Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. 202/783-3238. 1974. 167 pp. ($1.55)

Lists programs designed by educational institutions and related organizations, for adult women seeking educational opportunities adapted to their needs and interests. Includes an alphabetical list of colleges; a list of miscellaneous organizations; a guide to selected features of programs and services reported; and a resume of federal funds for continuing education programs.

Equal Opportunity in Employment -- Women -- A Personnel Bibliography.
U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. 202/655-4000. 1973. 41 pp.

Contains excerpts from Personnel Bibliography 49 (1973) which covers material received in the U.S. Civil Service Commission Library during 1971 and 1972. A section on executive, managerial and professional opportunities is especially relevant.

A Guide to Sources of Data on Women and Women Workers for the United States and for Regions, States, and Local Areas.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. 202/783-3238. 1972. Free.

Provides a listing of sources of statistical data relating to women and women workers. Materials are available through the Government Printing Office.

Manpower Research and Development Projects Sponsored by the Manpower Administration.
U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. 202/783-3238. 1970-1976.

This is an annual report providing general project descriptions, contract and grant numbers, and names of organizations and researchers for R & D projects under Manpower Administration contracts and grants.

NVGA Bibliography of Current Career Information.
Freitag, A.J., editor. American Personnel and Guidance Association, 1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20009. 202/483-4633. 1973. 129 pp. ($2.00)

This career information bibliography lists and evaluates 2,300 books and pamphlets, describes and evaluates occupational films, and has a special section on career-related information.

Occupational Literature: An Annotated Bibliography.
Forrester, G. H.W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, NY 10452. 212/588-8400. 1971. 619 pp. ($15.00)

Bibliography prepared to assist in acquainting youth with sources of information about occupations. Contains about 6,000 selected references on available occupational literature.

Publications of the Women's Bureau, 1974.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Washington, DC 20210. 1974. Free.

Contains over 75 listings of excellent resource material available from the Women's Bureau. Many items are free.

Selected Annotated Bibliography on Women at Work.
Phelps, A.T., Farmer, H.S. and Backer, T.E. Human Interaction Research Institute, 10889 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213/879-1373. 1975. 102 pp.

Contains 240 annotations of books, journal articles and miscellaneous reports from the recent literature concerning women's studies and career guidance for women and girls. Labor market participation and psychological variables impacting on women's career choice are included.

Sex Roles, A Research Bibliography.
Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. 202/783-3238. 1975. 362 pp. ($3.30)

A bibliography for researchers, scientists and students conducting investigations into the influence of sex roles on individual behavior and societal institutions. Bibliography is organized by subjects and covers literature on an international level. Entries are annotated and subjects covered include sex differences, development of sex differences and sex roles, specialized sex roles in institutional settings, and cross-cultural overviews of the status of the sexes.

The Sophia Smith Collection.
Women's History Archive, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01060.

The Sophia Smith Collection includes materials about women in a wide range of employment situations. A manuscript catalogue for the Collection is available for $3.00.

A 'Starter' File on Free Occupational Literature.
Eisen, I. and Goodman, L.H. B'Nai B'Rith Vocational Service, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, DC 20036. 202/393-5284. 1970. 29 pp.

A listing, by occupation, of free occupational materials. Over 100 occupations are listed by number, with a reference index given.

Status of Women in Higher Education 1963-1973. A Selective Bibliography.
Harmon, L.A. Iowa State University, Photoduplication Center, Ames, IA 50010. 515/294-4111. 1972. 149 pp. ($3.50)

This selected annotated bibliography surveys the literature concerning women and their status in higher education. Women in higher education in this bibliography refers to women faculty and staff members, administrators, librarians and students, excluding only those women in non-academic positions.

Union WAGE.
P. O. Box 462, Berkeley, CA 94701. $3.00 per year.

This is a bi-monthly newspaper which focuses on women in the trade union movement.

Womanhood Media: Current Resources About Women.
Wheeler, H.R. Scarecrow Press, Inc., P.O. Box 656, Metuchen, NJ 08840. 1972. 335 pp. ($8.50)

Combination of source material and information relating to the contemporary Woman's Movement. An annotated bibliography of more than 350 in-print books is broad in scope and contains both liberating and sexist materials. Audiovisual aids and a directory of sources are also included.

Womanhood Media Supplement: Additional Current Resources About Women.
Wheeler, H.R. Scarecrow Press, Inc., P.O. Box 656, Metuchen, NJ 08840. 1975. 489 pp. ($15.00)

This is a supplement to the bibliographic and directory portions of Womanhood Media and brings the basic, annotated collection of books to 826 titles and lists more than 1,000 additional audiovisuals with annotations and purchase/borrowing information. A directory of 1,500 additional sources has been included.

Women: A Bibliography of Periodical Articles.
Halligan, J.T. Sacramento City College, Sacramento, CA. 916/449-7011. 1973.

A list of more than 300 articles on women published in nearly 70 periodicals between January 1 and December 31, 1972. There is a category on the working world.

Women: A Bibliography of Their Education and Careers.
Astin, H.S., Suniewick, N. and Dweck, S. Behavioral Publications, Inc., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011. 212/243-6000. 1971. 243 pp. ($5.95)

Contains abstracts of the research literature concerning the educational and occupational status of women. References are classified according to seven topics: determinants of career choice; marital and familial status of working women; women in the world of work; developmental studies on sex roles, identification and socialization; history and economics of women at work; commentaries and policy papers; and women's continuing education.

Women: A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Their Equal Opportunity and Employment.
Foreman, J.T. Louisiana State University, College of Business Administration, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, Attn: Marian Lawrence. 1973. 20 pp. ($2.25)

Only four pages of this bibliography are annotated with the remainder of the bibliographic listings arranged by media: books, government publications, periodicals and miscellaneous publications. There are no introductory sections or indexes.

Women and Mental Health, Selected Annotated References, 1970-1973.
Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. 202/783-3238. 1974. 247 pp. ($2.45)

This bibliography is designed to provide information on the social, economic, and psychological pressures on women and to show the diversity of, or lack of, expert opinion on female psychological and socio-cultural processes. Intended to serve as a background and reference source for mental health professionals and paraprofessionals, behavioral scientists and community action groups.

Women and Work.
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. 202/783-3238.

This is a monthly publication from the Department of Labor providing information on women in the work force.

Women and Work: A selected annotated bibliography.
Jacobs, J.E. Educational Horizons 53: 142-244 (Spring, 1975).

This bibliography includes citations for books and articles relating to the general category of women and work. Materials included are only the most accessible ones according to the author.

Women at Work: A Counselor's Sourcebook.
Backer, T.E. and Farmer, H. Human Interaction Research Institute, 10889 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213/879-1373. 1975. 150 pp.

This sourcebook for counselors is meant to be used in conjunction with currently available texts in career guidance. Includes facts about women at work in the 1970's (in the crafts and professions), the role of the counselor, and where to get more information.

Women at Work: An Annotated Bibliography.
Bickner, M.L. Manpower Research Center, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213/746-2651. 1974. 250 pp. ($6.00)

This bibliography presents information on women in the work force in eight categories: general; historical development; education and training; working women; occupations; special groups of women; public policy; and other bibliographies. The time-span covered is 1960-1973.

Women Executives: A Selected Annotated Bibliography.
Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, DC 20036. 202/293-1200. 1970. 26 pp. ($.50)

Bibliography of books, pamphlets, reports, theses, articles and microfilm relating to women executives. All materials are in the reference collection of the Business and Professional Women's Foundation Library.

Women in Architecture: An Annotated Bibliography and Guide to Sources of Information.
Johnson, C.R. Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, IL 61856. 217/762-3831. 1974. 25 pp. ($2.50)

Women have always represented a small percentage of the number of practicing architects in the U.S., Great Britain and Canada. The first part of this bibliography brings together writings on opportunities for women, achievements, results of studies and surveys, and writings on women in careers closely related to architecture. Part II gives information on organizations and associations of women in architecture and selected fields. Part III consists of statistical sources available to compare the status of women in the professions over a period of time.

Women in Engineering: A Bibliography on Their Progress and Prospects.
Roysdon, C. Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, IL 61856. 217/762-3831. 1975. 22 pp. ($2.00)

This compilation focuses exclusively on women in engineering for the purpose of aiding those interested in tracing or predicting the progress of women in a traditional male field. Entries are organized under 10 subjects.

Women in Public Office: A Biographical Directory and Statistical Handbook.
Center for the American Woman and Politics. R.R. Bowker Company, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. 212/764-5100. 1976. ($19.95)

A major reference book containing statistical data and information on women holding public offices throughout the United States.

Women in Science and Technology: Careers for Today and Tomorrow.
American College Testing Program. 2201 North Dodge Street, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, IA. Individual copies $1.50 or bulk purchases at discount.

This booklet is designed to stimulate interest in scientific and technical careers among high school and college women.

Women in science and the technical fields: Some further source material.
Impact of Science on Society 25: 169-170 (April, 1975).

A bibliography of articles and books about women in the scientific and technical professions.

Women in the Work Force: Development and Field Testing of Curriculum Materials.
Vetter, L. and Sethney, B.J. Center for Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210. 614/486-3655. 1972. 66 pp. ($4.25)

This report describes a package of curriculum materials designed to aid girls in considering future alternatives for their participation in the labor force.

Women in the World of Work -- A Bibliography of ERIC Documents.
Schroeder, P.E., compiler. ERIC Clearinghouse on Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210. August, 1973. 27 pp.

Bibliography which includes written material relating to women and the work force published in 1970, 1971 and 1972. The entries are in the ERIC format and include a description of content.

Women in Vocational Education (Project Baseline Supplemental Report).
Steele, M. Northern Arizona University, 6502 North 35th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85017. 1975. 193 pp.

Research report which reviews the current status of women in vocational education. Purpose was to determine if there is a cause-effect relationship between school

Women's Higher and Continuing Education: An Annotated Bibliography With Selected References on Related Aspects of Women's Lives.
Westervelt, E.M., et al. College Entrance Examination Board, 888 7th Avenue, New York, NY 10019. 212/582-6210. 1971. 67 pp.

Material directly pertaining to women's higher and continuing education is emphasized in this briefly annotated bibliography of monographs, government documents, articles, anthologies and proceedings recently published. Citations to materials on women's status, social and cultural roles, psychology and employment are also included.

Women's Work.
Published bi-monthly by Wider Opportunities for Women, 1649 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. 202/638-4868. Subscription rates: individual-$5.00; group-$15.00.

Magazine which deals with all aspects of women in the work force including frequent articles about women in non-traditional occupations.

Sources for Materials

AAUP Bulletin
American Association of University Professors
One Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036
202/466-8050

AAUW Journal
American Association of University Women
2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
202/785-7700

Abt Publications
Wheeler Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
617/492-7100

Accountant
Gee & Company, Ltd.
151 Strand
London WC1R 1JJ, England

Aerospace
Aerospace Industries Association of America
1725 De Sales Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/452-7300

Agricultural Education
Agricultural Education Magazine, Inc.
Box 14343
Columbus, OH 43214
No listing

Agricultural Engineering
American Society of Agricultural Engineers
Box 229
St. Joseph, MI 49085
616/429-0300

AIA Journal
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202/785-7300

Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration News
Business News Publishing Company
Box 6000
Birmingham, MI 48012
313/642-3600

Air Line Pilot
Air Line Pilots Association International AFL-CIO
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/797-4000

America
America Press
106 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019
212/581-4640

American Archivist
Society of American Archivists
The National Archives
Washington, DC 20408
202/655-4000

American Artist
Billboard Publications, Inc.
1515 Broadway
New York, NY 10036
212/764-7300

American Association for the Advancement of Science
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/467-4400

American Association of School Administrators
1801 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209
703/528-0700

American Bar Association Journal
American Bar Association
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
312/947-4010

American Bar Foundation
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
312/947-4010

American Behavioral Scientist
See Sage Publications, Inc.

American Council on Education
1 Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-4700

American Druggist
Hearst Corporation
224 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
212/262-8783

American Dyestuff Reporter
SAF International, Inc.
44 East 23rd Street
New York, NY 10010
212/687-1533

American Economic Review
American Economic Association
Suite 812, Oxford House
1313 21st Avenue, South
Nashville, TN 37212
615/322-2595

American Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20202
202/245-8707

American Federationist
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202/637-5000

American Gas Association Monthly
American Gas Association
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209
703/524-2000

American Home
American Home Publishing Company, Inc.
641 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/644-0300

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
American Orthopsychiatric Association
1775 Broadway
New York, NY 10019
212/586-5690

American Journal of Psychiatry
American Psychiatric Association
1700 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/232-7878

American Journal of Psychoanalysis
APS Publications
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011
212/581-2530

American Journal of Sociology
University of Chicago Press
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
312/753-3344

American Labor News
Frank J. Moher
3950 West 6th Street, Suite 215
Los Angeles, CA 90020
No listing

American Machinist
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

American Management Association, Inc.
135 West 50th Street
New York, NY 10020
212/586-8100

American Medical Women's Association
1740 Broadway
New York, NY 10019
212/586-8683

American Medical Women's Association Journal
See American Medical Women's Association

American Music Teacher
Music Teachers National Association
408 Carew Tower
Cincinnati, OH 45202
513/421-1420

American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/483-2512

American Psychologist
American Psychological Association
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-7600

American Sociological Association
1722 N Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-3410

American Vocational Journal
American Vocational Association, Inc.
1510 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202/737-3722

Anchor Books/Doubleday
501 Franklin Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530
516/294-4561

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
American Academy of Political Science
3937 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215/386-4594

Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences
Publication Department
2 East 63rd Street
New York, NY 10021
212/838-0230

Aphra
Box 893
Ansonia Station
New York, NY 10023
No listing

Architectural Forum
Whitney Publications, Inc.
c/o Lawrence W. Mester
130 East 59th Street
New York, NY 10022
No listing

Architectural Record
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Archives of Surgery
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60610
312/751-6000

Arizona Review
University of Arizona
College of Business & Public Administration
Tucson, AZ 85721
602/884-2505

Armed Forces Journal
1414 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/296-0450

Art Education
National Art Education Association
1916 Association Drive
Reston, VA 22091
703/620-3855

Art in America
Art in America, Inc.
150 East 58th Street
New York, NY 10022
212/593-2100

Art Journal
College Art Association of America
16 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10022
212/755-3532

Art News
Artnews
750 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/682-8226

Atlanta Economic Review
Georgia State University School of Business Administration
Publishing Services Division
University Plaza
33 Gilmer Street, S.E.
Atlanta, GA 30303
404/658-2000

Automation
Penton Publishing Company
Penton Plaza
1111 Chester Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114
216/696-7000

Banking
Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp.
350 Broadway
New York, NY 10013
212/966-7700

Bantam Books, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
212/765-6500

Behavioral Publications, Inc.
(Human Sciences, Inc.)
72 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011
212/243-6000

Best's Review
A. M. Best Company
Oldwick, NJ 08858
201/439-2200

BioScience
American Institute of Biological Sciences
1401 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209
703/527-6776

Black Business Digest
3133 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19132
No listing

Black Enterprise
Earl Graves Publishing Company
295 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/889-8220

B. M. Bobbitt
Headquarters
USAF AF/DPW
Washington, DC 20330
No listing

British Journal of Medical Education
British Medical Association
B.M.A. House
Tavistock Square
London WC1H 9JP, England

Broadcasting
Broadcasting Publications, Inc.
1735 De Sales Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/638-1022

Building Systems Design
BSD, Inc.
309 Bloomfield Avenue
Caldwell, NJ 07006
No listing

Bulletin of the American Physical Society
American Physical Society
335 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/685-9422

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science
1020-24 East 58th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
No listing

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.
1231 25th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
202/452-4200

Bureaucrat
See Sage Publications, Inc.

Burroughs Clearing House
Box 418
Detroit, MI 48232
313/972-7932

Business and Professional Women's Foundation
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-1200

Business Horizons
Indiana University Graduate School of Business Administration
Bloomington, Indiana 47401
812/332-0211

Business Week
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Car and Driver
Ziff-Davis Publishing Company
1 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/725-3500

Carcanet Press
266 Councillor Lane
Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle
SK8 5PN, Cheshire, England

Carpenter
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
202/546-6206

Catalyst
14 East 60th Street
New York, NY 10028
212/759-9700

Census Bureau Public Information Office
2089 FOB #3
Washington, DC 20233
202/763-7273

Center for the American Woman and Politics
Eagleton Institute of Politics
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
201/932-1766

Chain Store Age
Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.
425 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/371-9400

Changing Times
Kiplinger Washington Editors, Inc.
1729 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202/298-6400

Chemical and Engineering News
American Chemical Society
1155 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/872-4600

Chemical Technology
American Chemical Society
1155 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/872-4600

Chemistry
American Chemical Society
1155 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/872-4600

Christian Century
Christian Century Foundation
407 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60605
312/427-5380

Christianity Today
Harold Lindsell
1014 Washington Building
Washington, DC 20005
202/347-1753

Civil Engineering
American Society of Civil Engineers
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/644-7490

Civil Rights Digest
Commission on Civil Rights
1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20425
202/254-6600

College and University Business
McGraw Hill Publications
230 West Monroe Street
Chicago, IL 60606
312/478-8025

College and University Reports
Commerce Clearing House
4025 West Peterson Avenue
Chicago, IL 60646
312/267-9010

College English
National Council of Teachers of English
Robert Hogan, Executive Secretary
1111 Kenyon Road
Urbana, IL 61801
217/328-3870

College Entrance Examination Board
888 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10019
212/582-6210

College Management
MacMillan Professional Magazines, Inc.
1 Fawcett Place
Greenwich, CT 06830
203/869-8585

P.F. Collier, Inc.
Subsidiary of Macmillan, Inc.
866 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/935-2000

Commerce America
Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry
1301 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60603
No listing

Commerce Today
See Government Printing Office

Commonweal
Commonweal Publishing Co., Inc.
232 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/683-2042

Community and Junior College Journal
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges
One Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-7050

Compact
Education Commission of the States
822 Lincoln Tower Building
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, CO 80203
303/893-5200

Computer Decisions
Hayden Publishing Company, Inc.
50 Essex Street
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662
201/843-0550

Computers and Automation
Berkeley Enterprises, Inc.
815 Washington Street
Newtonville, MA 02160
617/332-5453

Conference Board Record
Conference Board, Inc.
845 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/759-0900

Contemporary Education
Indiana State University
School of Education
Reeve Hall, Room 201-204
Terre Haute, IN 47809
317/232-6311

Cornell University Press
124 Roberts Place
Ithaca, NY 14850
607/273-5155

Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Inc.
200 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/883-5500

Credit and Financial Management
National Association of Credit Management
475 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
212/725-1700

CWA News
Communications Workers of America
1925 K Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202/785-6700

Dairyherd Management
Miller Publishing Company
2501 Wayzata Boulevard
Minneapolis, MN 55440
612/374-5200

Data Management
Data Processing Management Association
505 Busse Highway
Park Ridge, IL 60068
312/825-8124

Datamation
Technical Publishing Company
1801 South la Cienega Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90035
213/559-5111

Dc/Journal
Construction Industry Press, Inc.
522 North State Road
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10570
914/762-4400

Dell Publishing Company, Inc.
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
245 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/986-6300

Delta Kappa Gamma Bulletin
Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Box 1589
Austin, TX 78767
512/478-5748

Demography
Population Association of America
Box 14182
Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20044
202/393-3253

Department of State Bulletin
See State Department

Department of the Air Force
Public Information Division
Office of Information
Washington, DC 20330

Department of the Army
Public Information Division
Office of the Chief of Information
Washington, DC 20312
202/545-6700

Design & Environment
R.C. Publications
355 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/682-0830

Dispatcher
International Longshoreman's & Warehousemen's Union
1188 Franklin Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
415/775-0533

Dissent
Dissent Publishing Company
509 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/687-0890

Distribution Worldwide
Chilton Company
Chilton Way
Radnor, PA 19089
215/687-8200

Dodd, Mead and Company
79 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/685-6464

Doubleday and Company, Inc.
245 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/953-4561

Dunellen Publishing Company, Inc.
Distributed By: Kennikat Press
90 South Bayles Avenue
Port Washington, NY 10050
516/883-0570

Dun's Review
Dun & Bradstreet Publications Corp.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
212/482-2200

E.P. Dutton and Company, Inc.
201 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10003
212/644-5900

Ebony
Johnson Publishing Company, Inc.
820 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60605
312/786-7600

Economic Priorities Report
Council on Economic Priorities
84 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011
212/691-8550

Economist
Economist Newspaper, Ltd.
25 St. James's Street
London SW1A 1HG, England

Editor and Publisher
Editor and Publisher Company
850 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/752-7050

Educational Digest
MacLean Hunter, Ltd.
481 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
416/595-1811

Educational Horizons
Pi Lambda Theta
2000 East Eighth Street
Bloomington, IN 47401
812/339-3411

Educational Leadership
Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
1701 K Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202/467-6480

Educational Record
American Council on Education
One Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-4787

Educational Researcher
American Educational Research Association
1126 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/223-9485

Electrical World
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Electronics
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Empire State Report
c/o Humphrey S. Tyler
One Columbia Place
Albany, NY 12207
No listing

Engineering and Mining Journal
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Engineering Education
American Society for Engineering Education
One Dupont Circle, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-7080

Engineering Manpower Foundation
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/867-8560

Engineering News-Record
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Engineer's Council for Professional Development
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/644-7685

ERIC Documentation Reproduction Service
P.O.Box 190
Arlington, VA 22201
703/841-1212

Esquire
Esquire, Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/644-5656

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Buttenheim Publishing Corp.
16 West 61st Street
New York, NY 10023
No listing

Farm Journal
Farm Journal, Inc.
230 West Washington Square
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215/925-5820

Federal Home Loan Bank Board Journal
See Government Printing Office

Federation of Organizations for Professional Women
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-1998

The Feminist Press
SUNY/College at Old Westbury
Box 334
Old Westbury, NY 11568
516/876-3086

Film Comment
Film Society of Lincoln Center
1865 Broadway
New York, NY 10023
212/725-5100

Film Quarterly
University of California Press
Berkeley, CA 94720
415/642-4247

Flying
Ziff-Davis Publishing Company
1 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/725-3500

Food Engineering
Chilton Company
Chilton Way
Radnor, PA 19087
215/687-8200

Forbes
Forbes, Inc.
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011
212/675-4500

Ford Foundation
Office of Reports
320 East 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017
212/573-5000

Fortress Press
2900 Queen Lane
Philadelphia, PA 19129
215/848-6800

Fortune
Time, Inc.
Time & Life Building
New York, NY 10020
212/586-1212

General Electric Company
Educational Relations
570 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/750-2000

Georgia State University
School of Business Administration
Publishing Services Division
University Plaza
Atlanta, GA 30303
404/658-2622

Geotimes
American Geological Institute
5205 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041
703/379-2480

Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, DC 20402
202/783-3238

Harper's Bazaar
Hearst Corp.
717 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/262-5700

Harvard Business Review
Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration
Soldiers Field
Boston, MA 02163
617/495-6192

Harvard University
Laboratory of Physics
Pierce Hall
Cambridge, MA 02138
617/495-2845

Harvest Years
Harvest Years Publishing Company, Inc.
150 East 58th Street
New York, NY 10022
212/688-4070

Hemisphere Publishing Corp.
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
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High Fidelity
See High Fidelity/Musical America

High Fidelity/Musical America
ABC Leisure Magazines, Inc.
130 East 59th Street
New York, NY 10022
212/826-8360

High School Journal
University of North Carolina Press
Box 2288
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
919/933-2105

Higher Education Research Institute
924 Westwood Boulevard, Suite 850
Los Angeles, CA 90024
213/478-0389

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/688-9100

Hopkinson and Blake, Publishers
329 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/689-5369

Hospitals
American Hospital Association
840 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611
312/645-9400

House Beautiful
Hearst Corp.
717 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/262-5700

Humanities Press, Inc.
Atlantic Highlands, NJ 07716
201/872-1441

Hydrocarbon Processing
Gulf Publishing Company
Box 2608
Houston, TX 77001
713/529-4301

IEEE Education
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/644-7900

Impact of Science on Society
See Science and Society

Industrial Education
MacMillan Professional Magazines, Inc.
1 Fawcett Place
Greenwich, CT 06830
203/869-8585

Industrial Engineering
American Institute of Industrial Engineers, Inc.
25 Technology Park/Atlanta
Norcross, GA 30071
404/449-0460

Industrial Photography
United Business Publications, Inc.
750 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/697-8300

Industry Week
Penton Publishing Company
Penton Plaza
Cleveland, OH 44114
216/696-7000

Innovation
American Institutes for Research
Box 1113
Palo Alto, CA 94302
415/493-3550

Institutions/Volume Feeding
Cahners Publishing Company
5 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, IL 60603
312/372-6880

Instrumentation Technology
Instrument Society of America
400 Stanwix Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412/281-3171

Intellect
Society for the Advancement of Education
1860 Broadway
New York, NY 10023
212/265-6680

International Journal of Social Psychiatry
Avenue Publishing Company
18 Park Avenue
London NW11 7SJ, England

International Management
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Iron Age
Robert O. Sward
Chilton Way
Radnor, PA 19089
215/687-8200

JAMA
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60610
312/751-6000

Job Corps Happenings
U.S. Department of Labor
Manpower Administration
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
202/523-7304

Johns Hopkins Press
Baltimore, MD 21218
301/366-9600

Jossey-Bass, Inc., Publishers
615 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
415/433-1740

Journal of Accountancy
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
1211 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036
212/575-6200

Journal of Applied Psychology
American Psychological Association
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-7600

Journal of College Placement
College Placement Council, Inc.
Box 2263
Bethlehem, PA 18001
215/868-1421

Journal of College Student Personnel
American College Personnel Association
1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
No listing

Journal of Communication
Annenberg School Press
P. O. Box 13358
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215/243-6701

Journal of Counseling Psychology
American Psychological Association
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-7600

Journal of Dental Education
American Association of Dental Schools
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/667-9433

Journal of Economic Issues (JEI)
Association for Evolutionary Economics
509 Business Administration Building
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA 16802
814/865-4700

Journal of Educational Data Processing
Educational Systems Corp.
c/o A. Tondow
Box 2995
Stanford, CA 94305
No listing

Journal of Geological Education
National Association of Geology Teachers
5205 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041
703/379-2480

Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-5541

Journal of Marriage and the Family
National Council on Family Relations
1219 University Avenue, S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55414
612/331-2774

Journal of Medical Education
Association of American Medical Colleges
One Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/466-5100

Journal of Metals
American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers
Metallurgical Society
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/644-7695

Journal of Police Science and Administration
International Association of Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, MD 26760
301/948-0922

Journal of Political Economy
University of Chicago Press
5750 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
312/753-3344

Journal of Small Business Management
West Virginia University
Bureau of Business Research
Morgantown, WV 26506
304/293-0111

Journal of Social Issues
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
No listing

Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association
American Pharmaceutical Association
2215 Constitution Avenue, N.W
Washington, DC 20037
202/628-4410

Journal of Vocational Behavior
Academic Press
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003
212/741-6800

Journalism Quarterly
Association for Education in Journalism
School of Journalism
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455
612/373-2851

Know, Inc.
P. O. Box 86031
Pittsburgh, PA 15221
412/241-4844

Labor
Labor Cooperative Educational and Publishing Society, Inc.
400 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
202/628-9260

Ladies' Home Journal
Downe Publishing Company
461 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/935-4100

Lexington Books
Division of D.C. Heath and Company
125 Spring Street
Lexington, MA 02173
617/862-6650

Library Journal
R.R. Bowker Company
1180 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036
212/764-5100

Life Magazine
Time, Inc.
Time-Life Building
New York, NY 10020
212/586-1212

J.B. Lippincott Company
521 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017
215/925-4100

Living Wilderness
Wilderness Society
1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202/293-2732

Look
Box 857
Des Moines, IA 50304
No listing

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Penton Publishing Company
Penton Plaza
Cleveland, OH 44114
216/696-7000

Mademoiselle
Conde Nast Publications, Inc.
350 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017
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Man/Society/Technology
American Industrial Arts Association, Inc.
NEA Headquarters Building
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-4211

Manage
National Management Association
2210 Arbor Boulevard
Dayton, OH 45439
513/294-0421

Management Accounting
National Association of Accountants
919 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/754-9700

Management Quarterly
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Management Services Department
2000 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/265-7400

Management Review
American Management Associations
135 West 50th Street
New York, NY 10020
212/586-8100

Manpower
See Government Printing Office

Marine Technology Society Journal
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/659-3251

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press
Workshop on Women in Science and Technology
Room 10-140
Cambridge, MA 02139
No listing

Matrix
Women in Communications, Inc.
5305 A Shoal Creek Boulevard
Austin, TX 78758
512/452-0119

MBA
MBA Enterprises
730 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/557-9240

McCalls
McCall Publishing Company
230 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/983-3200

McGraw-Hill, Inc.
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10017
212/997-1221

Mechanical Engineering
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/644-7496

Media and Methods
North American Publishing Company
134 North 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
215/574-9600

The Medical College of Pennsylvania Medical Library
3300 Henry Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19129
215/842-6000

Medical Library Association Bulletin
Medical Library Association
919 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 3208
Chicago, IL 60611
312/266-2456

Merchandising Week
Billboard Publications
1 Astor Plaza
New York, NY 10036
212/764-7300

Julian Messner, Inc.
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New York, NY 10018
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Michigan Business Review
University of Michigan
Graduate School of Business Administration
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
No listing

Midwest Quarterly
Kansas State College of Pittsburg
Pittsburg, KS 66762
316/231-7000

Military Review
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027
913/684-4021

Mining Congress Journal
American Mining Congress
1100 Ring Building
Washington, DC 20036
202/331-8900

Modern Hospital
Modern Health Care
McGraw-Hill Publications Company
230 West Monroe Street
Chicago, IL 60606
312/368-6500

Modern Photography
130 East 59th Street
New York, NY 10022
212/826-8360

Monthly Labor Review
See Government Printing Office

William Morrow and Company, Inc.
105 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212/889-3050

Mosaic
See Government Printing Office

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Hearst Corp.
John R. Whiting
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New York, NY 10019
212/262-5700

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Ms Magazine Corporation
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/725-2666

Music Journal
Music Journal, Inc.
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/889-9350

NABW Journal
National Association of Bank Women
111 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60601
312/644-6610

Nation
Nation Company, Inc.
333 6th Avenue
New York, NY 10014
212/242-8400

National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin
NASSP
1904 Association Drive
Reston, VA 22091
703/860-0200

National Association for Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors Journal
National Association for Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 922
Washington, DC 20036
202/659-9330

National Business Woman
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-1100

National Council of Administrative Women in Education
1815 Fort Myer Drive North
Arlington, VA 22209
703/528-6111

National Elementary Principal
National Association of Elementary School Principals
1801 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209
703/528-5627

National Guard Advertising Support Center
P. O. Box 1776
Edgewood, MD 21040
202/345-6700

National Parks & Conservation Magazine
National Parks & Conservation Association
1701 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/265-2717

National Petroleum News
See McGraw-Hill, Inc.
c/o R.L. Leyburn

National Public Accountant
National Society of Public Accountants
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202/298-9040

National Research Council
c/o Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Workshop on Women in Science and Technology
Cambridge, MA 02139
No listing

National Sculpture Review
National Sculpture Society
75 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10019
212/582-5564

Nation's Business
Chamber of Commerce for the U.S.
1615 H Street, N.W.
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202/659-6010

Nation's Schools
See Nation's Schools and Colleges

Nation's Schools and Colleges
Box 666
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New Catholic World
Paulist Press
1865 Broadway
New York, NY 10023
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New England Journal of Medicine
Massachusetts Medical Society
10 Shattuck Street
Boston, MA 02115
617/536-8812

New Physician
American Medical Student Association
1400 Hicks Road
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008
312/882-1680

New Woman
New Woman, Inc.
Box 24202
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33307
305/566-7565

Newsweek
Newsweek, Inc.
444 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/350-2000

Notes and Quotes
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company
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Occupational Hazards
Industrial Publishing Company
614 Superior Avenue West
Cleveland, OH 44113
216/696-0300

Occupational Outlook Quarterly
See Government Printing Office

Off Our Backs
Off Our Backs, Inc.
1724 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/234-8072

Office
Office Publications, Inc.
1200 Summer Street
Stamford, CT 06904
203/327-9670

Ohio State University
Center for Vocational and Technical Education
Columbus, OH 43210
614/422-6446

Oil and Gas Journal
Petroleum Publishing Company
Box 1260
Tulsa, OK 74101
918/835-3121

Outdoor Life
Times Mirror Magazines, Inc.
380 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/687-3000

Paperworker
United Paperworkers International Union
Box 7 - Fresh Meadow Station
Flushing, NY 11365
212/762-6000

Parents' Magazine and Better Homemaking
Parents' Magazine Enterprises, Inc.
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/685-4400

P.S.
See American Political Science Association

P.S.
State University of New York at Albany
State Education Department
Office of Higher Education
Albany, NY 12230
518/457-3300

Psychological Bulletin
American Psychological Association, Inc.
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-7600

Psychological Reports
Box 1441
Missoula, MT 59801
No listing

Public Management
International City Management Association
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-2200

Public Personnel Management
International Personnel Management Association
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
312/947-2570

Public Relations Journal
Public Relations Society of America, Inc.
845 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/826-1750

Public Works
Public Works Journal Corp.
200 South Broad Street
Ridgewood, NJ 07451
201/445-5800

Publications of the Modern Language Association
Modern Language Association of America
62 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011
212/741-5588

Publisher's Weekly
R.R. Bowker Company
1180 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036
212/764-5100

Radio-Electronics
Gernsback Publications, Inc.
200 Park Avenue South
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Railroad Yardmasters of America
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Noah's Ark, Inc.
2749 Hyde Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
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Redbook Publishing Company
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Technical Publishing Company
1301 South Grove Avenue
Barrington, IL 60010
312/381-1840

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Retail Clerks International Association
Suffridge Building
Washington, DC 20006
202/223-3111

Richards Rosen Press, Inc.
29 East 21st Street
New York, NY 10010
212/777-3017

Roads and Streets
Dun-Donnelley Publishing Corp.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
212/489-2200

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Hartman Communications, Inc.
77 North Miller Road
Akron, OH 44313
216/867-4401

Rural Sociology
Rural Sociological Society
317 Agriculture Building
Texas A&M Univeristy
College Station, TX 77840
713/845-3211

Russell Sage Foundation
230 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/689-6622

Rutgers Law Review
Rutgers University School of Law
180 University Avenue
Newark, NJ 07102
201/648-5561

Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
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Sales Management
Sales Management, Inc.
633 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212/986-4800

SAM Advanced Management Journal
See SAM News International

SAM News International
Society for Advancement of Management
135 West 50th Street
New York, NY 10020
212/586-8100

Saturday Evening Post
Saturday Evening Post Company
1100 Waterway Boulevard
Indianapolis, IN 46206
317/634-1100

Saturday Review
Saturday Review, Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/751-7900

Savings and Loan News
United States Savings and Loan League
111 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60601
312/644-3100

Schenkman Publishing Company, Inc.
3 Revere Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
No listing

School Counselor
American Personnel and Guidance Association
1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/483-4633

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School Musician, Inc.
c/o F.C. Mc Allister
P. O. Box 245
Joliet, IL 60431
No listing

School Psychology Digest
National Association of School Psychologists
c/o Dr. John Guidubaldi
300 Education Building
Kent State University
Kent, OH 44242
216/672-2121

School Shop
See University Microfilms, Inc.

Science
See American Association for the Advancement of Science

Science and Society
Science and Society, Inc.
Room 4331
John Jay College, C.U.N.Y.
445 West 59th Street
New York, NY 10003
212/757-3556

Science Digest
Hearst Corp.
224 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
212/262-5700

Science News
Science Service, Inc.
1719 N Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/785-2255

Science Teacher
National Science Teachers Association
1742 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/265-4150

Senior Scholastic
Scholastic Magazines, Inc.
50 West 44th Street
New York, NY 10036
212/867-7700

Seventeen
Triangle Communications, Inc.
320 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212/759-8100

Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10020
212/245-6400

Social Forces
University of North Carolina Press
Box 2288
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
919/933-2105

Social Problems
Society for the Study of Social Problems
Executive Office
Box 533
Notre Dame, IN 46556
No listing

Social Work
National Association of Social Workers
1425 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202/628-6800

The Society of Women Engineers
United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/752-6800

Soil Conservation
See Government Printing Office

Southern Journal of Business
University of Georgia
College of Business Administration
Athens, GA 30602
404/542-1721

Space World
Palmer Publications, Inc.
Amherst, WI 54406
715/824-3214

Sports Illustrated
Time, Inc.
Time-Life Building
New York, NY 10020
212/586-1212

State Department
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
202/655-4000

Student Lawyer
American Bar Association
Law Student Division
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
312/947-4000

Supervision
National Research Bureau, Inc.
424 North Third Street
Burlington, IA 52601
319/752-5415

Supervisory Management
AMACOM
American Management Associations
135 West 50th Street
New York, NY 10020
212/586-8100

Teachers College Record
Columbia University Teachers College
525 West 120th Street
New York, NY 10027
212/678-3000

Temple University
Recruitment Leadership and Training Institute
Administrative Services Building
Philadelphia, PA 19122
215/221-2900

A. Theodore
27 Turning Mill Road
Lexington, MA 02173
No listing

Time
Time, Inc.
Rockefeller Center
New York, NY 10020
212/586-1212

Today's Education
National Education Association
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/833-4000

Today's Health
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60610
312/751-6000

Training and Development Journal
American Society for Training and Development
Box 5307
Madison, WI 53705
608/274-3440

Training in Business and Industry
Gellert Publishing Corp.
One Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
No listing

Trans-action
Transaction Periodicals Consortium
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
201/932-1766

United Mine Workers Journal
United Mine Workers
900 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202/638-0530

University Microfilms
Dissertation Copies
P. O. Box 1764
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/761-4700

University of California Press
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, CA 94720
415/642-4247

University of Chicago Press
5801 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
312/753-1234

University of Illinois at Chicago Circle
College of Engineering
Box 4348
Chicago, IL 60680
312/996-3000

University of Illinois Press
Urbana, IL 61801
217/333-0950

University of Pittsburgh
Graduate School of Business
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
412/624-6284

University of Southern California Press
University Park
Los Angeles, CA 90007
213/746-2311

University of Washington
College of Engineering
Seattle, WA 98122
216/543-2100

U.S. News and World Report
U.S. News and World Report, Inc.
2300 N Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
202/333-7400

Van Nostrand Reinhold Company
Division of Litton Educational Publishing, Inc.
450 West 33rd Street
New York, NY 10001
212/594-8660

VICA
Vocational Industrial Clubs of America, Inc.
105 North Virginia Avenue
Falls Church, VA 22046
703/533-2090

Vocational Biographies
Box 146
Sauk Centre, MN 56378
612/352-6883

Vocational Guidance Manuals
620 South Fifth Street
Louisville, KY 40202
502/582-4466

Vocational Guidance Quarterly
National Vocational Guidance Association
1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/483-4633

Vogue
Conde Nast Publications, Inc.
350 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017
202/692-5500

Weatherwise
American Meteorology Society
45 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108
617/267-2425

Welding Journal
American Welding Society
2501 Northwest 7th Street
Miami, FL 33125
305/642-7090

Western Horseman
Western Horseman, Inc.
Box 7980
Colorado Springs, CO 80933
303/633-5524

Westminster Press
Room 905
Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107
215/735-6722

Wilson Library Bulletin
H.W. Wilson Company
950 University Avenue
Bronx, NY 10452
212/588-8400

The Woman CPA
American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants
327 South La Salle Street
Chicago, IL 60604
312/427-1989

Woman Physician
See American Medical Women's Association Journal

Women Speaking
C.E. Hodge
The Wick
Roundwood Avenue
Hutton Mount, Brentwood
Essex, England

Women's Equity Action League
National Press Building
529 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004
202/638-4560

The Women's Resource and Policy Development Center
Academy for Contemporary Problems
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Author/Editor Index

Aagaard, A.A. 50
Abelson, P. 118
Abramson, J. 49, 79
Abrecht, M.E. 44
Acuff, B. 115
Adams, A.E. 14, 87
Adams, H. 31
Adams, J.M. 19
Agassi, J.B. 57
Albohm, M. 116
Alden, J.D. 114, 121
Alexander, L.D. 70
Alexander, R. 99
Almquist, E.M. 22
Alpert, H. 117
Alwan, D. 52
American Association for the Advancement of Science, Scientific Manpower Commission 15
American Association of School Administrators 98
Ancker-Johnson, B. 92, 137
Anderson, D. 47
Anderson, J.H. 105
Anderson, R.E. 19
Anundsen, K. 21
Appelbaum, A.L. 123
Arbogast, K.A. 55
Archibald, K.A. 100
Armstrong, A. 83
Arter, M.H. 96
Ashcraft, R.J. 67
Asimov, I. 17
Asprey, W. 34
Astin, H.S. 72, 98, 142
Athanassiades, J.C. 16
Aufenkamp, J. 8
Aun, E.M. 58

Backer, T.E. 140, 143
Baker, B.K. 42
Banuelos, R.A. 96
Barcelona, C.T. 85, 93, 119
Basil, D.C. 124
Bass, B. 15
Batt, R. 68
Baum, R. 56
Bayer, A.E. 98
Beeson, T. 60
Belli, D. 139
Bemis, S.E. 49
Benedek, E.P. 106
Berezin, E. 106
Bergmann, B.R. 78
Berk, R. 102
Berkeley, E.P. 120
Berman, E. 112
Bernard, J. 39
Bickner, M.L. 143
Bishop, F. 55
Bjorkquist, D.C. 29
Bley, C. 65
Bliss, B.E. 105
Blitz, R.C. 69, 131
Bloch, P. 47
Block, J.L. 70
Bobbitt, B.M. 10, 34
Boehm, V.R. 95
Botts, L. 72
Boyd, M. 109
Boyer, E. 53
Boyle, M.B. 10
Bradley, H.R. 112
Brady, J. 29
Bray, D.W. 4
Bremer, R. 109
Brennan, P.J. 48
Brenner, M.H. 83
Brice, B. 24
Briggs, N. 53
Brodersen, C. 56
Brown, M.J. 111
Brown, R.U. 87
Brown, S. 56
Bruker, R. 96
Bryn, K. 17, 98
Buckley, J.E. 19
Buerk, M.S. 65
Bugliarello, G. 122
Bulkeley, C. 68
Bunker, B.B. 5
Burkhart, E. 64
Burns, D. 8
Butterberry, A. 115
Butterberry, M. 115
Byfield, J. 55
Byham, W.C. 28, 33

Calderwood, A. 58
Calvert, C. 42, 75, 138
Campbell, M.A. 110
Canady, R.C. 109
Carleton, B.N. 102
Carlinsky, D. 16
The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education 89
Carroll, M.A. 119
Cartter, A.M. 69
Cartwright, L.K. 67
Catalyst 77
Cavender, E. 120
Center for the American Woman and Politics 144

Center for Women in Medicine 125
Chafetz, J.S. 129
Chamberlain, H. 84
Chambers, P. 88
Chang, W.H. 66
Chernik, V.A. 61
Chipps, G. 28
Clarke, S. 99
Clawson, A.H. 44
Close, P. 6
Cochrane, D.G. 120
Coffay, J.J. 78
Cohen, A.C. 113
Coles, F.S. 124
Collins, A. 18
Comer, N.A. 9, 14, 22, 26, 72, 76, 79
Committee on the Status of Women 107
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company 62
Converse, J. 102
Converse, P. 102
Cooney, R.S. 10
Coppersmith, S.B. 25
Cotter, J.F. 134
Coulter, M.P. 96
Cowan, S. 11
Cowley, S.C. 131
Crawford, C.S. 105
Crawford, M. 94
Crawford, M.L. 64
Crosby, J.W. 73
Cross, J. 29
Cummings, J. 63
Cunningham, R.M., Jr. 136
Curd, E.F. 7
Curler, B. 48

Dale, C.T. 81, 115
Dallaire, G. 60
Darrah, F.J. 79
Davidson, L.R. 98
Davis, A.B. 139
Davis, E.C. 32
Day, D.R. 14
Day, I. 65
Dean, A.O. 64
Deaux, K. 124
Deford, F. 42
Deindorfer, R.G. 46
De Lamater, J. 131
De Meuron-Landolt, M. 77
Denne, C.A. 89
Dermer, L. 33
Deutrich, M. 86
De Vivo, P. 12
De Vivo, S. 12
Dewey, L.M. 31
De Witt, K. 5
Diamond, H. 107
Dias, S.L. 103
Diomelli, R. 90
Dobbs, S. 129
Dodge, N. 8
Donnelly, D.H. 134
Douglas, J.D. 100
Dow, H.H. 85
Dreifus, C. 78
Dreyfus, P.A. 35
Duchan, L. 119
Ducharme, R.E. 48
Dunlap, J. 19
Durkin, G.C. 72
Dweck, S. 142

Eckman, F.M. 110
Edmiston, S. 47
Edmonds, M. 25
Eisen, [illegible] 141
Eisenberg, L. 83
Ekberg-Jordan, S. 112
Ellinger, N. 21
Ellis, M.L. 14
Emanuel, E. 57
Emerson, G. 77
Ephron, N. 52
Epstein, C.F. 9, 18, 24, 28, 70
Epstein, C.G. 92
Epstein, L.K. 131
Ermath, M.S. 58
Etzkowitz, H. 15
Eyde, L.D. 23

Fabian, J.J. 77
Fader, S.S. 5
Farmer, H. 143
Farmer, H.S. 12, 140
Farnsworth, M.W. 138
Farrell, G. 9[illegible]
Feidel, L. 7[illegible]
Feilke, M.F. 137
Feirer, J.L. 27
Feldman, M. 11
Fenne, M.S. 121
Fenten, D.X. 85
Ferber, M.A. 91
Ferriman, A. 113
Fidell, L.S. 131
Finifter, A.W. 93
Fisher, E. 88
Fitzroy, N.D. 65
Fleming, A. 46
Floerke, J.D. 111
Flora, C.B. 127
Flowers, A. 121
Foreman, J.T. 142
Forrester, G. 140
Foster, L. 50
Fox, C. 52
Fox, F.J. 63
Francke, C.A. 19
Franson, M.A.H. 113
Frazier, K. 135
Free, H.M. 117
Freese, A.S. 41
Freitag, A.J. 140
French, P.V.L. 125
Fretz, C.F. 20

Friedman, B. 32
Friedman, S. 88
Frucht, J. 97
Fulco, N.J. 60
Fulweiler, J.H. 77
Furniss, W.T. 123

Gabriel, A.D. 113
Gardner, G.H.F. 23
Geist, H. 37
Gell, M. 75
Geracimos, A. 32
Gervais, P. 47
Ghozeil, S. 23
Giges, N. 61
Gilbert, J. 82
Gillelan, G.H. 54
Gillie, A.C. 33
Ginzberg, E. 68
Gizyn, C. 30, 31
Glover, R.W. 15
Glynn, J. 72
Golden, L.L. 18
Goldman, N. 6, 26
Goldman, S.E. 67
Goldsmith, N.F. 128
Goode, W.J. 18
Goodman, L. H. 141
Gorney, S.K. 102
Gornick, V. 43
Gough, H.G. 103
Gould, K. 21
Graham, P. 118
Graham, P.A. 123
Graul, B.R. 99
Gray, N.J. 126
Green, M.S. 68
Greenfield, L.B. 122
Grossblat, M. 132

Habryl, J. 4
Hackamack, L.C. 111
Hall, P.Q. 67
Halligan, J.T. 142
Handly, D. 138
Haney, L. 43
Hansen, L.S. 20
Happ, P. 54
Harmon, L.A. 141
Harris, A. 97
Harris, A.S. 97, 120
Harris, E. 42
Hayman, J. 20
Heaston, P.Y.W. 59
Hedges, J. 30
Hedges, J.H. 34
Hedges, J.N. 49
Hefferman, C.F. 82
Heiman, G., Jr. 38
Helson, R. 6
Henderson, B.C. 61, 123
Henderson, M.L. 73
Henle, F. 89
Hennessee, J. 101, 108
Hennig, M. 108
Henning, C.M. 130
Henshaw, R. 117
Herrick, J.S. 137
Hewitt, K.D. 9
Hicks, E. 90
Higginson, M. 12
Hill, A. 82
Hodgetts, R.M. 124
Hoffman, L.W. 28
Hoffman, M.E. 34
Hogan, C.L. 39
Hogg, K.S. 123
Holden, C. 86
Holder, W.G. 22
Holm, J.M. 9
Horan, J. 37
Horn, Z. 66
Horne, P.P. 48
Horwitz, S. 72, 131
Howard, G.S. 106
Howard, J. 80
Howard, S. 107
Howe, F. 96, 102, 114
Huber, J. 7
Hughes, H.M. 102
Huserik, M.C. 64
Hutton, L.I. 87

Ingersole, A.C. 121
Ittel, G.R. 18

Jackson, N.B. 87
Jacobs, F. 111, 125, 133
Jacobs, J.E. 143
Jacobson, B. 89
Jacobson, C. 35
Jacobson, W. 89
Jass, R. 96
Jeffries, G.T. 35
Jensen, B. 62
Jerdee, T.H. 98
Jessup, C. 28
Johnson, C.R. 143
Johnson, D. 126
Johnson, G.E. 71
Johnson, J.L. 132
Jolly, H.P. 134
Jones, D.H. 74
Jones, J.G. 65
Jordan, P. 44
Julianelli, J. 4

Kaczmar, O. 13
Kagan, J. 25
Kahne, H. 131
Kanter, R.M. 4
Kaplan, H.I. 133, 134
Karman, F.J. 34
Kashket, E.R. 102
Katzell, M.E. 33
Kaufman, H.G. 138
Kay, M.J. 92
Kealiher, C.L. 34
Keely, C.C., Jr. 135

Kelsey, P. 44
Kempton, M. 37
Kennedy, M. 73
Kermit, M.L. 73
Kernkel, M. 116
Kerr, D.L. 23
Kievit, M.B. 21
Killian, R.T. 35
King, E.C. 91
Kinsley, M.E. 40
Kirk, K.W. 73, 79
Kirkpatrick, J.J. 92
Kistiakowsky, V. 122
Klein, D.P. 33
Knight, J. 11
Knotts, R.E.L. 15
Koff, L.A. 59, 69
Kohler, V. 123
Koontz, E.D. 10, 29, 62
Korkel, C.R. 22
Koslow, S.P. 4
Kraus, M.E. 79
Kuhlmann, H.G. 104
Kundsin, R.B. 24, 114

Lachstadter, L.L. 24
Laffan, A.W. 34
Lambert, E. 53
Landon, G.L. 91
Lapin, J. 38, 46
La Puma, B.A.D. 103
Larson, T.A. 134
Lasky, J.E. 28
Lavoie, F.J. 79
Law, M.E. 76
Lawrence, D. 100
Lederer, M. 47
Lee, L.G. 73
Lee, T. 18
Lelievre, C.C. 119
Lelievre, T.W. 119
Lembeck, R. 13, 18
Levine, A. 76
Levitin, T. 21
Levy, S. 84
Lewin, A.Y. 119
Lewis, B. 26
Lewis, J. 35
Linn, E.L. 117
Lisle, L. 131
Lloyd, K. 62
Loeb, J.W. 91
Long, B. 84
Looney, B. 41
Lorang, G. 49
Loring, R. 5
Louviere, V. 13
Lovejoy, E.P. 70
Lubkin, G.B. 127
Lublin, J.S. 8
Luthans, F. 124
Lynch, E.M. 72
Lyon, C.D. 127

Mackenzie, E. 130
Maple, J. 43
Marable, J.M. 97
Marcus, G.H. 23
Markow, J. 113
Marmer, N. 113
Marr, J. 129
Marrow, N.S. 116
Marshall, P. 15, 47
Martin, C.R. 103
Martin, V.H. 94
Martinez, C. 57
Maryles, D. 117
Marzolf, M. 20
Masson, G.A. 9
Masters, S.V. 91
Mathis, M. 74
Mathys, N.J. 125
Mattes, L. 119
Matthews, M. 81
Matthews, M.R. 106
Maxfield, M., Jr. 78
Mayer, J. 81
McAfee, N.J. 64
McBee, S. 89
McBrearty, J.C. 14
McConnell, E. 40
McCord, B. 78
McCorkle, E.M. 105
McCurdy, P.R. 22
McDonnell, V.B. 5
McEaddy, B.J. 26
McHugh, M. 80
McKee, J. 59
McKenzie, S.P. 7
Mead, M. 31, 116
Mednick, M.T. 28
Medvene, A.M. 18
Mellon, H. 45
Meyer, P. 118
Milecki, H.M. 121
Miller, H.P. 13
Miller, J. 13
Millman, M. 4
Milton, C. 55
Mitchell, J.M. 95
Mitchell, J.S. 13
Mocabee, T. 47
Mohr, J. 110
Moore, J.M. 54
Moore, T.W. 106
Moose, M.E. 69
Morlock, L. 102
Morneau, R.H., Jr. 55
Morris, J. 10
Morrison, R.F. 19
Morton, C.A. 5
Moses, J.L. 95
Munson, M.L. 125
Myers, V.H. 38

Nadelson, C. 112
Nadelson, C.C. 129
Navarro, V. 31
Nekvasil, C.A. 50

Neustadtl, S.J. 118
Nieboer, N.A. 105
Nieboer, N.S. 58
Nochlin, L. 27
Notman, M.T. 83, 112
Novak, M. 100
Nunnery, M.Y. 116

O'Brien, J.E. 89
O'Collins, G. 60
Ogden, S.S. 48
O'Hearn, E.M. 135
O'Leary, V.E. 22
Oltman, R.M. 130
O'Meara, T.F. 74
Orth, C.D. 125
Orth, C.D., III 133
Ott, M.D. 122
Ow, C.H. 69
Owens, A. 117
Owens, E.T. 91

Parris, J.B. 66
Parrish, J.B. 30, 126, 127
Patrick, A.E. 67
Patrick, R.L. 36
Patterson, D.D. 40
Pearson, K.G. 5
Peden, I.C. 101
Pell, A.R. 137
Pendleton, D. 128
Perlstein, G.R. 40
Perrucci, C.C. 84
Petit, R.M., Sr. 61
Pfeiffer, S.D. 132
Phelan, J.G. 61
Phelps, A.T. 140
Philipps, J.A. 135
Phillips, K. 133
Place, I. 83
Pogrebin, L.C. 12
Poland, N. 83
Pospisil, V.C. 93
Prather, J. 27
Price, B.R. 103
Prindle, J. 132
Professional Women's Caucus 100
Proske, B.G. 59

Quinn, R.P. 21
Quist, K.R. 130

Rabson, G.R. 27
Ragender, S. 119
Rago, J.J., Jr. 62
Rasnick, E. 39
Rayburn, L.G. 20, 94
Redman, H.C. 120
Reed, J. 104
Reese, N.A. 122
Reuter, M. 70
Reynolds, M. 83
Ribinskas, J.M. 70
Richardson, B. 136
Richardson, J. 128
Rifield, P. 23, 94
Ripley, T.M. 70
Rizza, P. 60
Robertson, W. 104
Robinson, K. 24
Robinson, L. 112
Robinson, L.H. 101
Roebling, M.G. 90
Roeske, N.A. 127
Rogalin, W.C. 137
Rogers, G. 120
Rogers, K.M. 89
Rorem, N. 111
Rose, J. 27
Rosen, B. 98
Rosen, M. 99
Rossi, A. 58, 70
Rossi, A.S. 128
Rowe, M.F. 92
Roxburgh, R.E. 123
Roysdon, C. 143
Ruben, R.J. 126
Rubin, C. 109
Rubin-Rabson, G. 114
Rudy, W.H. 42
Ruhter, W.E. 69
Ruina, E. 32

Saario, T.N. 127
Sabin, F. 46
Sabin, L. 46
Salembier, O. 121
Sanborn, M. 57
Sapery, B. 61
Sapery, E. 99
Sassower, D.L. 130
Schefelbein, B. 96
Schein, V. 13
Schein, V.E. 73, 95, 112
Scher, M. 135
Schlacter, G. 139
Schmuck, P.A. 107
Schroeder, P.E. 144
Schurr, E.L. 135
Schwartz, E.B. 21, 62
Schwartz, L.C. 88
Schweider, S. 71
Scriven, A.L. 116
Scully, J. 49
Seashore, E.W. 5
Seawell, W.H. 109
Sebald, M.L. 19
Sedaka, J.B. 27
Sedock, V.A. 109
Seed, S. 21
Sethney, B.J. 144
Shapiro, C.S. 111
Shapiro, D.L. 87
Shapiro, E.T. 34, 87
Shapley, D. 17
Shatto, G. 124

Shaw, R.M. 53
Shear, M. 61
Sherman, E. 74
Sherman, L.J. 40, 48
Shields, A.T. 64
Sikes, B. 132
Silkin, J. 87
Silver, G.A. 125
Simmons, J.E. 32, 128
Simpson, L.A. 86
Singer, J. 41
Sinowitz, B.E. 66
Sites, P.T. 96
Skellett, P. 52
Skjold, N.H. 52
Slappey, S.G. 105
Slavens, P.J. 36
Slevin, D. 28
Sloan, M.E. 101, 118
Sloane, P. 101
Smith, A.J. 96
Smith, B.H. 115
Smith, L. 108
Smith, S. 136
Smolowe, G. 7
Snyder, B.S. 45
Soehngen, S. 52
Solid, A.B. 111
Solomon, L.D. 74
Somers, P. 56
Sommers, D. 18
Soule, B. 124
Southgate, M.T. 95
Spasoff, T.C. 86
Spiro, H.M. 86
Splaver, S. 17
Spurlock, J. 87
Stafford, F.P. 71
Standley, K. 124
Stanley, B.M. 7
Star, J. 132
Starr, S. 93
Staszak, F.J. 125
Stead, B.A. 71, 137
Steele, M. 144
Steichen, C.E. 88
Stevenson, G. 36, 41, 56
Stodt, M.McG. 61
Stogdill, R.M. 14
Strank, M.E. 137
Strober, M. 117
Strong, C.R. 103
Stuhlmueller, C. 135
Suelzle, M. 31
Suniewick, N. 142
Surmacewicz, K. 107
Suter, L.E. 13

Tackett, H. 67
Taiganides, E.P. 107
Tangri, S.S. 28
Task Force on Working Women 10
Taylor, S.S. 71
Teitz, J. 108
Templeton, J.F. 116
Tennov, D. 97
Tersine, R.J. 19
Terwilliger, G.H. 91
Theodore, A. 58, 93
Thompson, J.A. 89
Tidball, M.E. 129
Tinker, I. 88
Tipple, M.E. 98
Tsuchigane, R. 8
Tucker, M. 44

Uehling, B.S. 115
Ulyatt, F.M. 101
Ulyatt, K. 101
U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force 51, 109
U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army 26, 44, 101
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Resources Analysis 60
U.S. Department of Labor 25
U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration 6, 37, 140
U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau 6, 16, 17, 25, 27, 50, 52, 54, 106, 110, 132, 140, 142
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs 131
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission 40
U.S. Federal Communications Commission 9

Valentine, D. 21
Van Meir, E.J., Jr. 81
Versagi, F.J. 116
Vetter, B.M. 29, 85, 90
Vetter, L. 47, 144
Vocational Industrial Clubs of America 53
Volner, J.W. 78
Von Rumker, R. 122

Waldman, E. 26
Walsh, J.T. 50
Walsh, P.A. 65
Walters, P. 132
Wasley, A.E. 16
Watkins, J.F. 119
Weddington, S.R. 80
Wedemeyer, D. 12
Weidman, C.S. 112
Weidman, J.C. 112
Weller, S. 65
Wells, J.A. 4
Wells, T. 5
Westervelt, E.M. 62, 144
Westin, J. 37
Wheeler, H.R. 141, 142
White, B.E. 104
White, L.S. 104
White, M. 94

Whitney, M.E. 136
Williams, M. 21
Williams, P. 50
Williams, P.A. 126
Willinsky, H. 38
Willoughby, T.C. 40
Wilmore, R. 51
Wilms, B. 11
Wilson, H. 116
Wilson, M.P. 126
Witt, J.A. 83
Witt, M. 50
Wohl, L.C. 26
Wollman, J. 37
Wood, M.M. 124
Woodbury, R. 38
Woodfin, M.J.L. 11
Woods, M.M. 108

Yodelis, M.A. 67
Yorks, L. 108
Yu, M. 10
Zellner, H. 8
Zimmerman, E.H. 75
Zuersher, D.J. 26

Title Index

Academic Woman on the Move, 58
Academic Women in Protest, 58
Accounting: Deficit in black, 58
Accounting is her profession, 58
Adam's Fractured Rib: Observations on Women in the Church, 58
The Administrative Woman in Higher Education, 58
The advent of women managers, 59
Age, experience, and success among women managers, 59
All bankers don't have to be stodgy old men, 59
All they need is a good truck, 37
All we want for Christmas is our jobs back, 37
American women sculptors, Part I, 59
American women sculptors, Part II, 59
AMSCO's newest engineer isn't "one of the boys," 59
An Analysis of Selected Role Perceptions Among Successful Black Women in the Professions, 59
An Analysis of the Labor Force Participation of Women with College and Graduate Degrees in Various Occupational Field Ranging from the Traditionally Male to the Traditionally Female Professions, 4
Analysis of Sex Differentials Among Ph.D.-Holding Bioscientists: Salary, Academic Rank, and Predoctoral Awards, 60
Anglican women priests: Has their time come?, 60
Anglicans relent, 60
Another Side of This Life: Women as Poets, 60
Another Voice: Feminist Perspectives on Social Life and Social Science, 4
Anything you can do, Mari-Lou can do better, 37
Apprenticeship Training in the 1970's: Report of a Conference, 37
Are blacks and women making it in oil marketing?, 60
Are more women needed in engineering?, 60
An argument for women priests, 60
Artwork: Twelve jobs, 4
As you might guess men are paid more, 61
The assessment center: Opportunities for women, 4
Attitudes of women in management: Job satisfaction: A study of perceived need as a function of job level, 61
Attitudinal Study of Faculty Women in Higher Education in Northwest United States, 61
Automation and Women Workers, 4
Autonomy and Complexity in Women Teachers in Leadership Positions, 61
Awilla K. Anderson: Burlington Northern yardmaster, 37

Banking: Women get shortchanged, 61
Bankwomen: The atmosphere is changing, 61
Barbara Jill Walters: Not for women only, 61
Barbs that hurt businesswomen, 61
Barn-building, fence-mending, goat-raising, well-digging women, 37
Barriers to Women's Participation in Postsecondary Education: A Review of Research and Commentary as of 1973-1974, 62
The bars against women, 62
Beating the odds: Five who made it in appliance-tv field, 37
Beauty and the frames, 37
Behind the lens, 62
Bessie Hillman: Up from the sweatshop, 4
The Best Kept Secret of the Past 5,000 Years: Women are Ready for Leadership in Education, 62
Best-paid woman in America: Mary Wells Lawrence, 62
Beyond tokenism: Women as true corporate peers (Connecticut General Life Insurance Company), 62
Beyond tokenism: Women as true corporate peers (Rago & Schwartz), 62
Bibliography on Women With Special Emphasis on Their Roles in Science and Society, 139
Billie Jean King goes for the net profits, 38
Black and female, too, 62
Black professional women forging new careers despite dual standards and doing well, thank you, 63
Black Women Administrators in the Denver Public Schools, 63
Black women executives speak out, 63

Black women in business, 5
Black women in corporate America, 5
Black women in public life, 63
Black women make their mark, 63
Black women on Capitol Hill: Females in government, 63
Blacks, women rare in engineering, 63
Board acts on the role of women in architecture, 64
Born female, 64
Boxing promoter, 38
Brave new jobs for women, 5
Breaking the sex role stereotypes, 5
Breakthrough: Women Into Management, 5
Brighter prospects for women in engineering, 64
Business opportunities for women in real estate, 5

Cabbies to whistle at, 38
California opens 590 apprentice training programs to women, 38
Campus minister is a woman, 64
Career Aspirations and Promotional Opportunity for Women Administrators in California School Districts, 64
Career choices for women -- the geosciences, 64
Career clinic, 64
Career Counseling: New Perspectives for Women and Girls, A Selected Annotated Bibliography, 139
Career Guidance for Women Entering Engineering, 65
Career in Hotel Management, 5
Career Options Series for Undergraduate Women, 139
Career Patterns of Women Administrators in Higher Education Institutions in California, 65
Career Patterns of Women Physicians, 65
Career status of women physicians, 65
Careers and Opportunities in Retailing, 38
Careers for women in journalism, 6
Careers for Women in the 70's, 6
Careers for Women in Uniform, 38
Careers with horses, 6
Carla Bley . . . and all her jazz, 65
Carol Greenwald lights a fire under bank regulation, 65
Carter Heyward: She gave Communion and got a scratch on the hand, 65
The Changing Economic Role of Women, 6
The changing face of management: Women as a managerial resource, 6
The changing image of the career woman, 6
Changing patterns: Women Air Force machinist finds job a lot like sewing, 38
The Changing Role of Women in America: A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Reference Sources, 139
The changing role of women in the armed forces, 6
Changing role of women in the business world, 7
Changing women in a changing society (American Journal of Sociology), 7
Changing Women in a Changing Society (Huber), 7
Characteristics and self perceptions of women's page editors, 66
Chemistry faculties hire few women, 66
Chemistry faculties still have few women, 66
CLA conference revisited: Myths about women managers and libraries as businesses, 66
College faculty women fight sex bias, 66
College women and jobs: Another look at the 1970's, 66
Combatting role prejudice and sex discrimination, 66
Communication law -- A place for women, 67
A Comparative Analysis of the Work of the Male and Female First-Line Office Supervisor, 7
A Comparative Study of Feminine Role Perceptions, Selected Personality Characteristics, and Traditional Attitudes of Professional Women and Housewives, 7
Comparison of Employment Status of Men and Women Physical Educators in Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities, 67
Competition keen in communications, 7
Computers -- and liberated women?, 67
Conference on minority women scientists, 67
Conference on women in public life -- An International Women's Year Symposium, 67
Conscious factors entering decisions of women to study medicine, 67
Conservative case for the ordination of women, 67
Consider these creators, 68
Construction women now 5,000 strong, 38
Continuing Education Programs and Services for Women, 139
Contract signed to train women as bricklayers, painters, plasterers at Keystone Job Corps Center, 39

Controversy over women as ministers, 68
Corporate Lib: Women's Challenge to Management, 68
The corporate woman: Up the ladder, finally, 68
Corporations and women: A decade of near Ms.'s, 7
Covering the police beat, 68
Creating a professional identity, 68
Credit women, where are you?, 68
Cross-sectional analysis of women's participation in the professions, 69
A cry on the street, 7
The Current Extent of Participation of Women in the Sciences, 8
A CWA woman's place? It's doing her job, 39

Dairywoman: Why not?, 39
Dark as a dungeon way down in the mines, 39
A day in the life of a media executive, 69
Dental dean, 69
Developing women managers, 69
Diamonds and dust, 39
Different kind of shopping: On being a woman in industrial arts, 69
The Disappearance of Sex Discrimination in First Job Placement of New Ph.D.s, 69
Discrimination against women in newsrooms: Fact or fancy?, 8
Discrimination against women in physics, 69
Discrimination against women, occupational segregation and the relative wage, 8
Discrimination Against Women Professionals in a Male-Dominated Profession by Women Consumers, 70
Discrimination and demography restrict opportunities for academic women, 70
The distaff engineer, 70
Distaff'd composers, 8
The docile majority: Bridging the gap. The changing role of women in the legal profession, 70
Doctor was an adventuress, 70
Does the "woman writer" exist?, 70
Double career: Band directing and marriage, is it possible? Is it advisable?, 70
The drill sergeant is a lady, 39
Drive to open up more careers for women, 8

Earnings and promotion of women faculty, 71
Earthmoving project liberates twenty-five women, 39
Economic Discrimination Against Women in the United States, Measures and Changes, 8
Educating women for administration, 71
Educating women for the world of work, 8
Educational leadership: A male domain?, 71
EJC report considers women in engineering, 71
Elements of Organizational Discrimination: The Air Force Response to Women as Military Pilots, 9
Eleven Career Education Programs: Descriptions of Selected, Diverse and Innovative Programs, 9
Eleven jobs in tv, 9
Emily Howell: The airlines' first lady, 71
Empirical verification of sex discrimination in hiring practices in psychology, 71
Employment and career status of women psychologists, 72
Employment and women: Cinderella is dead!, 9
Employment in the Broadcasting Industry: Annual Report, 9
Encountering the male establishment: Sex-status limits on women's careers in the professions, 9
Engineering: A weird field for women?, 72
Engineering anyone?, 72
Equal Employment Opportunity in Trucking: An Industry at the Crossroads, 40
Equal opportunity for women is smart business, 10
Equal Opportunity in Employment -- Women -- A Personnel Bibliography, 140
Equal rights progress; Packaging firm appoints woman national sales manager, 72
Equality for women benefits industry, too, 72
Evaluation of policewomen on patrol in a suburban police department, 40
Executive jobs: How you can land them, 72
Executive mother, 72
The Executive Suite -- Feminine Style, 72
Executives in skirts, 73
Expanding Role of Women in the Air Force, 10
Expectations of female pharmacy students, 73
Exploitation from 9-5. Report of the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Women and Employment, 10

An Exploratory Analysis of Certain Characteristics of Policewomen, 40
An Exploratory Study of Women in Traditionally Male Professions and Traditionally Female Professions and the Role of Creativity in Their Career Choice, 10
An Exploratory Study of Women Superintendents, 73
Exploring nonconventional careers for women, 10

Face-to-face with a female Senate page, 40
A facelift for industrial arts, 40
Facilitating women's medical work, 73
Factors Related to Professional Achievement of Women: A Study of California State University and College Women, 73
Fair employment to women through personnel research, 73
Fair sex in engineering or broadening the public works image, 73
Faith of our feminists: Women's lib invades the churches, 74
Female apprentices, 40
Female data processor, 40
Female Doctoral Chemists: Sexual Discrepancies in Career Patterns, 74
Female fuzz: Policewomen on the beat, 41
Female professional work opportunities: A cross-national study, 10
Feminine ministry and clerical culture, 74
Feminine 'theologique': First national conference of women theologians, 74
Femme scribes cop top jobs, 74
Few women in academia, 74
Fifteen new health careers for you, 41
Fighting stereotypes: Women want up the career ladder, 10
Filling the police lineup, 41
Finding more women and minorities for management-level jobs, 74
First economic survey available of businesses owned by women, 11
A first for Emily, 75
First lady: S. Caldwell, first woman conductor at the Metropolitan Opera, 75
First things first, 75
First woman elected president of ANCAM, 75
First woman Lutheran pastor in United States ordained, 75
First woman military chaplain, 75
First women get jobs underground, 41
Five women, 75
Five women filmmakers, 75
Fix your lipstick, Mac, 41
For the first time on the great stage, 11
The force of change: New opportunities for women in police work, 41
Foreign Service Department strengthens policy on equal opportunity for women, 11
Forging a feminine identity: Women in four professional schools, 76
Found women, Catron County, New Mexico, 11
Foundations discover women: An emerging career field, 76
Four who made it, 76
Free help for women in business, 11
From College Girl to Working Woman: 201 Big-City Jobs for Girl Graduates, 11
From honey to Ms. to doctor, 76
From kitchen to boardroom, 76
From sisterhood to priesthood, 76
Future Space Exploration: An Equal Opportunity Employer?, 11

Getting at the women's market in higher education, 11
Goals for Women in Science: Women in Science and Engineering, 76
Good welder, terrible cook, 41
A Guide to Sources of Data on Women and Women Workers for the United States and for Regions, States, and Local Areas, 140
Grace Tanner, engineer, 77
A Great Field for a Woman, 41
Greater activity by women in labor force in recent years points up long-term trend, 12
Guy and dolls, 42

Have You Considered Accounting? Opportunities for Women Are Expanding, 77
Have You Considered Engineering?, 77
Have you heard the one about the traveling saleswoman?, 12
The hazards of being a professional woman, 77
Help for the woman breadwinner, 12
Help wanted (female), 12
Help wanted: More women mall managers, 77
Helping women to resolve the home-career conflict, 12
Hey, lady. What are you doing here?, 77
A high-flying ladybug, 42
Hiring women to do men's work, 42
Houston's enterprising sisters-in-law; Negro all-female firm, 77

How a woman scientist deals professionally with men, 77
How I got my job, 78
How one woman tamed the Watergate tigers, 78
How to analyze the fairness of faculty women's salaries on your own campus, 78
How to get along -- and ahead -- in the office, 78
How to Make it in a Man's World, 12
How to succeed in a journeyman's world, 42
How women can get ahead in a man's world, 12
How women can succeed in business, 13
How women's drive succeeds in a man's world: Automobile related businesses, 13
Human resource management and the new working women, 78

I Can Be Anything, 13
I hope I'm not a token, 78
ICMA's newest challenge: Women in city management, 78
Identifying and developing women for management positions, 78
If this case is so important, why did they send a woman?, 79
I'm not the minister's wife, I'm the minister, 79
Implications and obstacles to full participation of the woman worker, 13
In the manner of Rosie the Riveter, 42
Income differences between men and career women, 13
Inequities in the organizational experiences of women and men, 13
Intangible feminine assets, 79
Interests of women pharmacists, 79
Invisible engineers, 79
The Invisible Woman: Discrimination in the Academic Profession, 79
Is engineering an equal opportunity employer?, 79
It's slow, but women are moving into the executive suite: A look at how ten did it, 80

Job Ideas for Today's Woman, 13
Job lag still hits women, minorities, 14
Job opportunities for women still sparse at the top, 80
Jobs at your own risk, 42
Jobs opening up for female engineer grads, 80
Jockey was a lady, 42
Just one of the boys, 80

Karen Riale becomes first woman member of the United States Air Force Band of Washington, D.C., 42
Katherine Graham: The power that didn't corrupt, 80
The kitchen revolution: New careers for American women, 14

Labor Department: More female apprentices, 43
Labor Department plans new rules on hiring and promoting women, 14
Labor's women: Year end review, 1970, 14
Ladies in tv servicing form club, 43
Ladies of the links, 43
Ladies on the pad?, 80
A lady behind the lens, 43
Lady highway engineer barred from work in tunnel, 43
Lady is a dyer, 43
The Lady is a Jock, 43
Lady is the tiger: Woman as boss, 14
Lady miner digs her job: Olivia Rowe of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, 43
Lady rail yardmaster now a good unionist, 44
Lady with a lock on life, 44
Law and the New Woman, 80
Law can be your friend and a marvelous profession for your students, 80
Leader behavior of male and female supervisors: A comparative study, 14
Leadership Behavior of Male and Female Elementary Principals, 81
Let Yourself Grow, 44
Let's examine emerging changes in labor force and adjust our educational programs for women's role as a worker, 14
Let's open district doors to female administrators, 81
Let's put women in their place, for instance, City Hall, 81
Liberation from low pay and limited opportunity, 44
The life and times of a woman administrator, 81
Lifestyle: J. Hartwell, lady carpenter, 44
Locked out? Women and the legal profession, 81
Long and painful record of little progress in a man's world: The personal views of eight women who succeeded in it, 81
Long gray hemline, 81
A look at women in the industry, 44
Look, the mate's a girl!, 82
Look who's wearing lipstick!, 15
Low salaries of women chemists probed, 82

Madam president, 82
Madame corporation president?, 82
Madame directress, 82
Madame executive, 82
Mme. Waterman, 82
Major Report on Professional Women and Minorities, 15
Making it big, 44
The Making of a Woman Cop, 44
Male managers' attitudes toward working women, 15
Male managers need to take risks and seek recognition; women don't, 83
The male sister: Sexual separation of labor in society, 15
Malvina Reynolds: Time to sing her praises, 83
Man and wife welded together, 45
Management Careers for Women, 83
Management development for women, 83
Manifest Needs of Professional Female Workers in Business Oriented Occupations, 15
Manpower Research and Development Project Sponsored by the Manpower Administration, 140
Manpower shortage may push women into construction work, 45
Margaret Drabble: There must be a lot of people like me, 83
Matter of art, not sex, 15
Medical womanpower: A statistic goes astray, 83
Medicine: A career conflict for women, 83
Medicine: A Woman's Career, 83
Meet Ms. calling officer, 84
Meet the world's first woman rabbi, 84
Memoirs of a feisty sportswriter, 84
Men control engineering, but women are moving up fast in all scientific fields, NSF survey reveals, 84
The minority businesswoman, 84
A Minority of Members -- Women in the U.S. Congress, 84
Minority status and the pursuit of professional careers: Women in science and engineering, 84
Minority women, professional work, 15
Monsanto's designer extraordinaire: N. Curby, structural design engineer, 84
More blacks and women in sales and marketing, 16
More jobs now for women in the military, 45
More women for higher education, 85
More women in ag careers, 45
More women move into the boardroom, 85
More women pursue engineering careers, 85
More women will sell steel -- at least at J&L they will, 45
Mother is a jockey, 45
Mother of four to be rail engineer, 45
Move over and make room for these sisters!, 16
Mrs. - Ms. - Manager?, 85
Ms. Attorney, 85
Ms. blue collar, 45
Ms. CPA, 85
The Ms. factor in ASME, 85
Ms. in engineering: More wanted, doors open, salaries high, 85
Ms. manager makes the grade, 46
Ms. plumber, 46
Ms. vs. Mr. archivist, 86
The Myth and the Reality, 16
A myth is better than a miss: Men get the edge in academic employment, 86
Myths and mirths -- women in medicine, 86
Myths of women in management: What every businessman ought to know about women but may be afraid to ask, 16
NABW's new CEO Betty Steele: How women can lead a new age in banking, 86
NASA satellite project: The boss is a woman, 86
Navy opens construction ranks to women, 46
Needed: More women coaches, 86
Needed: Women athletic trainers, 87
Nepotism: Paradoxical liberation, 87
New apprentice diemaker breaks the sex barrier, 46
New bias blueprint at B. of A., 16
New breed: Female reporters, 87
New Careers for Women, 16
New careers for women in TV and radio, 16
New careers for you in law enforcement, 46
New era for women in science, 17
A new generation of sportswriters in the press box, 46
New job vistas for women, 87
New military careers for women, 46
New on the Beat: Woman Power in the Police Force, 46
New perspectives on women, 17
New recognition for women in APA, 87
New study predicts more women officers, 87
New woman on the go, 87
Nice gal run the firm? Why not, 87
No easy path for women managers, 88
No Experience Necessary: A Guide to Employment for the Female Liberal Arts Graduate, 88
No space for women?, 17
Non-academic professional political scientists, 88

Non-Traditional Careers for Women, 17
Nontraditional Occupations for Women of the Hemisphere. The U.S. Experience, 17
Nothing like a dame, 47
Now a rush by women to start their own banks, 88
Now at last, better jobs for women, 17
Now military is putting women into men only jobs, 47
NVGA Bibliography of Current Career Information, 140

Obstacles to women in science, 17
Occupation, Employment and Lifetime Work Experience of Women, 88
Occupational Literature: An Annotated Bibliography, 140
Occupational prestige and its relationship to traditional and nontraditional views of women's roles, 18
Occupational rankings for men and women by earnings, 18
Of women and banking, 88
On being a woman filmmaker, 88
On being black and female and an accountant, 89
On the job front, 89
On the road, 147
On women writers, 89
The 120% solution, 89
1001 job ideas for today's woman, 18
Only eight percent, 89
Open sesame, 89
The opening door, 18
Opinion: Women's career role, 18
Opportunities and Challenges for Women Engineers in Industry, 89
Opportunities for Women in Higher Education (The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education), 89
Opportunities for women in higher education (Intellect), 90
Ordination of women: Injured Episcopal peace?, 90
The Other Half, 18
Our envoy in paradise: Riviera consul, 90
Our working women, 19
The outlook for women in banking, 90
Outlook for women in science, 90
Outstanding Successful Women -- An In-Depth Study Regarding the Attitudes of Successful Executive Women in Achieving Their Status, 19

Pains and pleasures of a woman architect, 90
Papers on women and work: An issue in honor of Caroline Rose, 19
Pay differences between men and women in the same job, 19
Perceived Barriers to Employment for Women as Educational Administrators in South Carolina Public Schools, 91
Perceived Performance Differences Between Women and Men Supervisors and Implications for Training, 19
Perceptions of Female Vocational Faculty Members as Seen by Themselves and College Administrators, 91
Perceptions of Sex Role Stereotyping and Women Teachers' Administrative Career Aspirations, 91
Performance, rewards and perceptions of sex discrimination among male and female faculty, 91
Personal and Professional Success for for Women, 19
Personal characteristics differentiating female executive from female nonexecutive personnel, 19
A personal view of women in the profession, 91
Personhood . . . expanding the man's world, 91
Phyllis Haeger: NABW sparks her own career goals, 92
Physicist, 92
Planning ahead for the world of work, 47
The plumber's here and he's a woman, 47
Policewomen: How well are they doing a man's job?, 47
Policewomen on patrol, 47
Policewomen on Patrol: Volumes I, II, and III, 47
Political Woman, 92
Pony girl, 48
The Position of Administrative Assistant as Held by Women, 92
Positive approach to women in management, 92
Positive effects of the multiple negative: Explaining the success of black professional women, 92
Powerful new role in the work force, but . . ., 20
Practical approaches to facilitate the career development of women, 20
The prejudice against women, 93
Preparing women for college posts, 93
Pretty poison, 93
Problem tools for women, 48
Problems of the woman manager, 93
The professional status of women political scientists: Some current data, 93
The Professional Woman, 93
Professional Women in business, 20

Profession's underutilized resource: The women CPA, 93
Profile of Women Holding Office, 20
A program for action, 94
Program to promote women in building, 20
Progress for women -- men are still more equal, 20
Progress Report: Women in media, 20
Psychological and social barriers to women in science, 94
A psychological view of women in policing, 48
Publications of the Women's Bureau, 1974, 140

Question: How did you get your job? Answers: 8 of them, all different, 94
Rabbi Sally, 94
Radio and TV, too, are woman's work, 20
The rank and file speaks: Should women be coal miners?, 48
The rarest breed of women, 94
Real estate: A woman's world, 48
Realizing apprenticeship's potential, 48
Recruiting women managers through flexible hours, 94
Recruitment of women accountants, 94
A regional approach for analyzing the recruitment of academic women, 95
The relationship between sex role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics, 98
Relationship of assessment-center performance to management progress of women, 95
Relationships between sex role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics among female managers, 95
Remembrance of things (hopefully) past, 95
Report of the task force on the status of women in psychology, 95
Report on women and the profession, 96
Residency programs for women, 96
Review and Synthesis of Research on Women in the World of Work, 21
The rise of womanagement, 21
Roads away from power: Women in political campaigns, 96
The role of business and professional women in today's society, 96
The Role of Professional Women in Area Vocational Schools, 96
The Role of Women in Administration in State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 96
The role of women in law enforcement, 48
Role of women in management in our profession: Three points of view, 96
The Role of Women in Public School Administration as Perceived by Black Women Administrators in the Field, 97
Room at the top?, 97
Rx women say they like their jobs, 97

Sales liberation: Automobile saleswomen, 48
Salute to women in aerospace, 21
Saturday's Child, 21
The second sex in academe (Harris, in AAUP Bulletin), 97
Second sex in academe (Harris, in Art in America), 97
The secretary who became a sea grant leader, 97
Seeing pictures: Professional women photographers, 49
Selected Annotated Bibliography on Women at Work, 140
The seven ages of the professional woman, 97
The Sex Barrier in Business, 21
Sex bias in longshoring, 49
Sex discrimination against American working women, 21
Sex discrimination in academe, 98
Sex Equality in Education Administration, 98
Sex-role attitudes and the career choices of male and female graduate students, 21
Sex Roles, A Research Bibliography, 141
Sex Roles, Affect, and the Woman Physician: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Latent Social Identity Upon the Role of Women and Men Professionals, 98
Sex stereotypes in occupational choice: The case for college women, 22
Sex stereotyping in the executive suite, 98
Sex stereotyping: Its decline in skilled trades, 49
Sexism confronted: Women in higher education, 98
Sexism in science: Women fight back, 98
A sexism neutralizing agent, 22
Sexual Discrimination: Attitudes Toward the Hireability of Women for Professional Administrative Positions in Public Education, 98
She proved women can make it in both science and business, 99
She takes care of a pharmacy and five children, too, 99

She's a locomotive engineer at 21, 49
She's come a long way, 99
Shipyard hiring outlook bright for blacks, women, 49
Shirley Clark: Videospace explorer, 99
Short of help: Hire women, 49
Shortchanged: Minorities and women in banking (Economic Priorities Report), 99
Shortchanged: Minorities and Women in Banking (Alexander & Sapery), 99
Should a gentleman offer a slide-rule to a lady?, 99
Should a woman be on the Supreme Court? Certainly, 100
Should ministering angels minister?, 100
Should women be priests?, 100
Sis Cunningham: Songs of hard times, 49
Sister priests?, 100
Six women pharmacists tell what it's like, 100
Six women who know enough not to come inside, 22
Sixteen Reports on the Status of Women in the Professions, 100
Sizing up the future of women in banking, 100
Sizing up the job -- a not-so pacific tale, 49
Skirts for twenty percent, 50
Slow climb in physics for minorities and women, 100
Some attitudes of a group of women doctors related to their field performance, 101
Some attitudinal barriers to occupational aspirations in women, 22
Some comparisons between women and ethnic minority engineers, 101
Some news is good news, 101
Some questions in re: Police women on patrol, 50
The Sophia Smith Collection, 141
Space for women, 22
Space: The province of man? Or of woman, too?, 22
Sputnik to mutnik to picnic?, 22
Staff and distaff: Why women work, 23
The stargazer, 101
Start as an Officer, 101
A 'Starter' File on Free Occupational Literature, 141
Statement on the status of women in the arts, 101
The Status of Academic Women, 101
The status of women as students and professionals in political science, 102
Status of women in accounting, 102
Status of Women in Higher Education 1963-1973. A Selective Bibliography, 141
Status of women in modern language departments: A report, 102
Status of women in parks and recreation, 23
Status of women in public relations, 102
The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-1972, 102
The status of women in state and local government, 23
Status of women in the field of computing, 23
The status of women in the nuclear industry, 23
Status of women microbiologists, 102
Steps to Opening the Skilled Trades to Women, 50
Still more room at the top, 102
Store wise: Five young women who work with retailers, 23
Strong Vocational Interest Blank profiles of women in law, mathematics, medicine and psychology, 103
The struggle for status, 103
A Study for the Recruitment of Women in Industrial Arts, 50
A Study of Attitudes Toward the Employment of Women in Higher Education as Revealed in the Literature of Higher Education, 103
A Study of Attitudes Toward the Selection of Women Faculty in Collegiate Schools of Business in the Southeastern U.S.A., 104
Study of leadership strength of female police executives, 103
A Study of Personal, Perceptual, and Motivational Factors Influential in Predicting the Aspiration Level of Women and Men Toward the Administrative Roles in Education, 103
A Study of the Attitudes Toward Women in Business, 104
Study of women as space flight candidates completed, 23
Subject was laughter: First woman clown, 50
Success among women, 24
Successful supervisor, successful mother: How one woman handles both roles, 104
Successful women in the sciences: An analysis of the determinants, 24
Sue thy bishop, 104
Support for women's lib: Management performance, 104
Survey on the status of women in college art departments, 104
Surveying the role of women in the profession, 104
Sweet young things 'invade' industrial selling, 50

Takes important first step, 50
Ten best jobs for women, 24
Ten highest-ranking women in big business, 104
Ten-point plan developed to advance women in media, 24
Textile workers seek jobs in mines, 50
There are longshorewomen, 51
There is a certain kind of woman, 105
Thirty and holding, 24
Those jobs "for men only" -- many women don't agree, 24
Those powerful powder puff executives, 105
Thoughts on being a woman in public relations, 105
A thousand men and I, 105
Three who cut the ribbon, 51
Time for a madame justice, 105
Today's woman in medicine, 105
Today's woman looks for a career, 24
Top-Level Women Administrators in Higher Education: A Study of Women Presidents, Chief Academic Officers, and Academic Deans in Federal Regions I, VI, and X, 105
A trade union leader speaks: An interview with Doris Turner, 51
The training and practice of women physicians: A case study, 106
Training the woman resident to be a psychiatrist, 106
Travelling Jobs for Women: A Guide to Exciting Careers, 25
Trends in Women's Employment and Training in Selected Professions, 106
Tribute to minority professionals, 25
Tribute to woman band director, 106
Twenty Facts on Women Workers, 25
Two pros, 51
Two Steps to Tomorrow, 51

Uncle Sam wants you: Jobs in the reserve forces, 25
Uncorinthian Philadelphians, 106
Underutilization of Women Workers, 25
Union WAGE, 141
Untapped field for women to enter and clean up, 25
Unto the altar of God . . ., 106
Up the job ladder, gains for women, 25
Up the ladder, finally, 106
Upsurge in TV news girls, 51
Urges greater help for women engineers, 106
U.S. Working Women, 25
The Utilization of Civilian Women Employees Within the Department of the Army, 26
Utilization of women in the military, 26

Wanted: A more realistic educational preparation for women, 26
Wanted: More women engineers in agricultural engineering, 107
Wanted: More women in management, 107
Wanted More Women: Sex Differentiation in Public School Administration, 107
Wanted -- More Women. Where are the Women Superintendents, 107
Wanted: Woman to run 200-sow-hog farm, 51
Waterworks: Five women in oceanography, 26
What can women contribute to management?, 107
What does it take for a woman to make it in management?, 108
What happens on the way up, 108
What mother never told you about life in the corporation, 108
What profits from lib? Jobs: Inching to equality, 26
What progress women at CBS?, 108
What's a Nice Girl Like You Doing in a Place Like This?, 108
What's her line? Construction carpenter ...and demonstrator of cordless tools, 51
What's it like for women executives?, 108
What's it like to be a married woman pharmacist?, 108
What's so rare as a woman on Wall Street, 26
When the supervisor is a woman, 109
Where are the women doctors our country needs?, 109
Where are the women in management?, 109
Where have all the women gone?, 109
Where in the world -- and why?, 109
Where women man the ship, 52
Where women work -- an analysis by industry and occupation, 26
Who Says Men Don't Listen When a Woman Talks!, 109
Who's afraid of women priests?, 109
Why can't more women be doctors?, 110
Why can't women be more like men, 27
Why have there been no great women artists?, 27
Why haven't women become great composers?, 27

Why not a woman? (by Sedaka in American Education), 27
Why not a woman? (by Sedaka, in Education Digest), 27
Why Not Be . . ., 27
Why Not Be a Public Relations Worker? Careers for Women, 27
Why Not Be a Technical Writer? Careers for Women, 110
Why Not Be an Apprentice? And Become A Skilled Craft Worker, 52
Why Not Be an Engineer? Careers for Women, 110
Why Not Be an Urban Planner?, 110
Why not more women city managers?, 110
Why not women in industrial education?, 27
Why Would a Girl Go into Medicine?, 110
Will she be your new management trainee?, 110
Will women rule pharmacy?, 110
Woman: Artist or artist-ess?, 111
Woman auctioneer, 52
Woman-child in the promised land, 52
The woman composer, 27
The woman executive, 111
The woman executive in small business, 111
A woman in a man's world, 52
A woman in a non-traditional role: A surgeon, 111
Woman in the pit, 111
Woman in the press box, 111
A woman in the world of engineering, 111
The woman industrial psychologist: Illusion or reality?, 112
Woman lawmakers on the move, 112
The woman manager: Opportunities and obstacles, 112
The woman physician, 112
The Woman Professor of Education: Social and Occupational Characteristics,112
The woman psychiatrist as therapist and academician, 112
A woman vocational agriculture teacher, 112
Woman, where art thou?, 113
Womanhood Media: Current Resources About Women, 141
Womanhood Media Supplement: Additional Current Resources About Women, 142
Womanpower: A new force in the mining labor pool, 28
The Woman's Guide to Starting a Business, 28
Woman's place in the church, 113
A Woman's Place Is in the Guard, 52
Woman's Place: Options and Limits in Professional Careers, 28
The woman's view from the top, 113
Woman's work is wherever she can find it: Career planning audio-visuals, 52
Womanspace, a creative battle for equality in the art world, 113
Women (Ephron), 52
Women (in Ramparts), 28
Women: A Bibliography of Periodical Articles, 142
Women: A Bibliography of Their Education and Careers, 142
Women: A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Their Equal Opportunity and Employment, 142
Women academics publish less than men, 113
Women and Achievement, 28
Women: Action Not Reaction, 28
Women and Business: Agenda for the Seventies, 28
Women and conducting, 113
Women and higher education: Recommendations for change, 113
Women and industrial education, 29
Women and jobs in a changing world, 29
Women and men -- a true partnership? 29
Women and Mental Health, Selected Annotated References 1970-1973, 142
Women and minorities in engineering, 114
Women and Minorities in Management and in Personnel Management, 114
Women and minority scientists, 29
Women and Success: The Anatomy of Achievement, 114
Women and the doctorate, 114
Women and the engineering profession, 114
Women and the law, 114
Women and the Power to Change, 114
Women and the professions, 114
Women and the Psychology of Management, 115
Women and Wall Street, 29
Women and Work, 142
Women and work: A selected annotated bibliography, 143
Women apprentices: Removing the barriers, 53
Women architects seek wider role in profession, end to discrimination, 115
Women are still missing persons in administrative and supervisory jobs, 115
Women -- Are Technical-Occupational Programs Attracting Them?, 53
Women -- Are the Technical-Occupational Programs Attracting Them?, 53
Women artists?, 115
Women artists and educators, 115

Women artists: Some muted notes, 115
Women as a wasted resource, 29
Women as chemists: Concerned over rights, 115
Women as engineers and scientists, 115
Women as engineers, better but . . ., 116
Women as forest workers, 53
Women as managers: Still a long way to go, 116
Women as priests: A new challenge, 116
Women at the altar, 116
Women at Work: A Counselor's Sourcebook, 143
Women at work: A symposium, 29
Women at Work: An Annotated Bibliography, 143
Women at work in the wilds, 53
Women at work in traditionally male jobs, 53
Women at work -- outdoors, 30
Women at work: Women workers and manpower demands in the 1970's, 30
Women athletic trainers, 116
Women can find careers in music, 116
Women can make it to the top, 116
Women, careers, and counseling: The new era, 30
Women central office administrators in large urban districts: Characteristics and perceptions, 116
Women chemists (in Chemical and Engineering News), 117
Women chemists (by Free), 117
Women crack the old job barriers, 30
Women dentists: Career and family, 117
Women directors, 117
Women doctors preferred?, 117
Women doctors: Still earning less, but trying harder, 117
Women economists: Career aspirations, education, and training, 117
Women editors file suit against HM for sex bias, 117
Women Engineer, 118
Women engineering grads: What are they doing?, 118
Women engineers -- a source of manpower yet untapped, 118
Women engineers in the United States, 118
Women Executives: A Selected Annotated Bibliography, 143
Women executives are different, 118
Women experimenters in simulated space test at Marshall Center, 118
Women fill more blue-collar jobs in processing plants, 53
Women flock for lineman training, 54
Women in academe, 118
Women in academia, 118
Women in academia: A study of the hiring decision in departments of physical science, 119
Women in academia; the plight and its perpetuation, 119
Women in accounting: Eddies and mainstream currents, 119
Women in administration (Part I), 119
Women in administration (Part II), 119
Women in administration in higher education, 119
Women in administration in schools of education, 119
Women in administration? You've got to be kidding!, 120
Women in Administrative Positions in Public Education, 112
Women in American radiology, 120
Women in Apprenticeship -- Why Not? (by Happ), 54
Women in Apprenticeship -- Why Not? (U.S. Department of Labor), 54
Women in archery, 54
Women in architecture, 120
Women in Architecture: An Annotated Bibliography and Guide to Sources of Information, 143
Women in art: A progress report, 120
The women in blue, 54
Women in blue-collar jobs?, 54
Women in Blue-Collar Jobs (A Ford Foundation Conference Report), 54
Women in business, 30
Women in college art departments and museums, 120
Women in contracting: Growing source of management skill, 30
Women in contracting. Part II, 31
Women in contracting. Part III, 31
Women in design, 31
Women in diplomacy for the 70's: A determined effort, 120
Women in distribution, 31
Women in EDP management, 121
Women in education, 121
Women in educational journalism, 121
Women in educational R&D, 121
Women in Engineering (by Alden), 121
Women in engineering (in American Gas Association Monthly), 121
Women in Engineering: A Bibliography on Their Progress and Prospects, 143
Women in Engineering and Management (Proceedings of an Engineering Foundation Conference), 121
Women in Engineering . . . Beyond Recruitment, 122

Women in Engineering. Bridging the Gap Between Society and Technology, 122
Women in Engineering Conference Proceedings, 122
Women in engineering education, 122
Women in Engineering, Medicine, and Science, 122
Women in engineering professions, 122
Women in geoscience, 123
Women in government (in The Bureaucrat), 31
Women in government (in U.S. News and World Report), 123
Women in government: Local and federal, 123
Women in government: The Burbank experience, 123
Women in hard hats, 55
Women in health care, 31
Women in health care administration, 123
Women in Higher Education, 123
Women in industrial engineering, 123
Women in labor, 31
Women in labor unions, 31
Women in Law-Enforcement: A Social-Psychological Study, 55
Women in Litigation Practice: Success and the Woman Lawyer, 124
Women in male-dominated professions: Contrasts in their personal and vocational histories, 124
Women in Management (by Basil), 124
Women in management (by Shatto), 124
Women in Management: Causal Explanations of Performance, 124
Women in management: How is it working out?, 124
Women in management — if not, why not?, 124
Women in management: Less complaining, more training, 125
Women in management: No room in the middle, 125
Women in management: Pattern for change, 125
Women in Management: Strategy for Increase, 125
Women in management: Success at the first level, 125
Women in medicine, 125
Women in Medicine: Action Planning for the 1970s, 125
Women in medicine: Improving prospects?, 126
Women in medicine: Past, present, and future, 126
Women in medicine: Some themes and variations, 126
Women in medicine: What can international comparisons tell us?, 126
Women in meteorology: A small glimpse at the large scale pattern, 126
Women-in-mining organization learning the business, 55
Women in music education, 126
Women in national service, 31
Women in non-traditional roles: Hurdles, challenges, rewards, 32
Women in physics (in Bulletin of the American Physical Society), 126
Women in physics (by Lubkin), 127
Women in Policing, 55
Women in Political Science. (Studies and Reports of the APSA Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, 1969-1970), 127
Women in professional training, 127
Women in professional training -- an update, 127
Women in psychiatry: Past and present areas of concern, 127
Women in public education: Sexual discrimination in promotions, 127
Women in Public Office: A Biographical Directory and Statistical Handbook, 144
Women in publishing: Subtle discrimination, but lower pay, 32
Women in publishing: Where do they feel they're going?, 32
Women in rural sociology, 127
Women in safety management — is their day dawning?, 32
Women in sales: Call me Jean, 55
Women in science (in Science), 127
Women in science (in Science Teacher), 128
Women in science (by Simmons), 32
Women in science: A man's world, 128
Women in science and engineering: Are jobs really sexless?, 128
Women in Science and Technology: A Report on the Workshop on Women in Science and Technology, 32
Women in Science and Technology: Careers for Today and Tomorrow, 144
Women in science and the technical fields: Some further source material, 144
Women in science: Overcoming barriers to participation, 128
Women in science: Reshaping the stereotypes, 128
Women in science: Symposium and job mart, 128
Women in science: Why so few?, 128
Women in social work, 129
Women in space (in Chemistry), 129
Women in space (in Science Digest), 129
Women in state departments of education, 129
Women in surgery, 129

Women in the age of science and technology, 32
Women in the armed forces: A rediscovered resource, 55
Women in the arts: An optimistic forecast, 129
Women in the biosciences -- A brief primer, 129
Women in the executive suite, 130
Women in the labor force: The middle years, 33
Women in the law: The second hundred years, 130
Women in the parks, 130
Women in the priesthood, 130
Women in the profession, 130
Women in the professional caucuses, 130
Women in the Professions (edited by Epstein), 131
Women in the professions (by Kahne), 131
Women in the professions: Career considerations and job placement techniques, 131
Women in the professions, 1870-1970, 131
Women in the Professions: What's All the Fuss About?, 131
Women in the pulpit (by Cowley and Lisle), 131
Women in the pulpit (by Horwitz), 131
Women in the ring, 55
Women in the Trades and Crafts: A Status Report, 56
Women in the Work Force (edited by Katzell and Byham), 33
Women in the work force (in Retail Clerks Advocate), 33
Women in the Work Force: Development and Field Testing of Curriculum Materials, 144
Women in the workforce: Where they stand, what they want, 33
Women in the workplace, 33
Women in the World, 131
Women in the World of Work -- A Bibliography of ERIC Documents, 144
Women in Top Jobs: Four Studies in Achievement, 132
Women in vocational education, 132
Women in Vocational Education (Project Baseline Supplemental Report), 144
Women in vocational education: Symposium, 33
Women last in, first out in Detroit, 56
Women lawyers in Rhode Island, 132
Women Lawyers: Supplementary Data to the 1971 Lawyer Statistical Report, 132
Women Leaders in National Guidance and Counseling Associations: Some Implications of Their Backgrounds and Leadership Roles, 132
Women legislators: A paradox of power, 132
Women Managers, 132
Women managers adjust to success, 132
Women managers and attendants staff five BP Gas and Go stations, 56
Women managers for small business enterprises -- a mutual opportunity, 133
Women musicians offer advice, 133
Women on computing, 33
Women on the board, 133
The women on the hustings, 133
Women outdo men in material handling jobs, 56
Women patient but pessimistic on role in utility management, 133
Women: Personal and Environmental Factors in Role Identification and Career Choice, 34
Women pharmacists, 133
Women physicians, 133
Women physicians on U.S. medical school faculties, 134
Women physicians: The more effective recruitment and utilization of their talents and the resistance to it -- the final conclusions of a seven-year study, 134
Women physicists speak up, 134
Women poets: Malign neglect?, 134
Women preachers -- the fight rages on, 134
Women priests (in Commonweal), 134
The women priests (in Time), 134
Women priests: Does Philadelphia have a message for Rome?, 134
Women priests: Today's theology and yesterday's sociology, 135
Women psychiatrists in the United States, 135
Women push for union power, 34
Women scientists in a male-dominated land: Antarctica, 135
Women scientists in microbiology, 135
Women seek equal chances in business, 135
Women shipbuilders: Just doing a job, 56
Women S&L managers: A silent majority speaks out, 135
Women speak out on DP careers, 34
Women sports officials, 135
Women student personnel administrators: The past and future, 136
Women take on challenges of management, 136
Women -- Technical Fields and the Time Trap, 34
Women technicians, 56
Women: The wasted resource!, 34
Women, their role and status in educational R&D, 136
Women: Uncle Sam wants you, 56

Women wave makers, 136
Women who made it offer insights (some unintended) into their problems, 136
Women Who Make Movies, 136
Women who should be in accounting, 34
Women who want to be women, 34
Women who work in factories, 57
Women widen job rights, 136
Women, wives, film-makers, 136
Women, women everywhere, but not a manager in sight, 137
Women workers: Gaining power, seeking more, 35
Women workers: Profile of a growing force, 35
Women's contributions to management thought, 137
Women's Guide to Management Positions, 137
Women's Higher and Continuing Education: An Annotated Bibliography With Selected References on Related Aspects of Women's Lives, 144
Women's job market: A paradox of sorts, 137
Women's lib and physics, 137
Women's lib and professional tennis, 57
Women's lib and women designers, 35
Women's lib in retreading, 57
Women's lob, 57
Women's participation in the labor organizations, 35
Women's pro football, 57
The women's rebellion, 137
Women's Work, 145
Women's work: Consulting, 137
Women's work: Small business, 35
Work motives of female executives, 137
Working in the presence of the past: Jobs in historic preservation, 138
Working in the '70's, 35
The Working Woman: A Male Manager's View, 35
The working woman: Can counselors take the heat?, 35

Yes, Virginia, there are women composers and conductors, 138
Young, successful and first, 36
Young women in engineering, 138
Young Women's Guide to an Academic Career, 138
Your Future as a Working Woman, 36
You're in the navy now! (Interviews with women sailors), 57
You've come a long way, baby, 36

0075, 36

Subject/Occupation Index

accountant, 24, 34, 58, 77, 79, 85, 89, 91, 93, 94, 102, 119
aerospace scientist (see scientist)
affirmative action, 10, 14, 20, 24, 26
agri-business occupations, 6, 11, 23, 25, 37, 39, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52
animal trainer, 42
apprenticeship training, 37-40, 42-44, 50, 52-54
archeologist, 22
architect, 63, 64, 90, 104, 106, 115, 120, 124, 138
archivist, 86, 94
armed forces, 6, 9, 10, 16, 24-26, 31, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44-48, 50-52, 55-57, 81, 82, 101, 109
artist, 4, 15, 27, 101, 113, 115, 120, 129
astronaut, 11, 17, 22, 23, 80, 118, 129
astronomer, 101
athlete, professional, 36-39, 42-44, 51, 54, 55, 57
athletic trainer, 86, 87, 116
auctioneer, livestock (see also horse industry), 52
author, 36, 70, 83, 89
automation, 4
automotive industry, 13, 57

band director (see also musician), 70 106, 113
banking industry, 16, 30, 59, 61, 64, 65, 84, 86-90, 94, 99, 100, 135
board member, 76, 80, 85, 133
boxer (see also athlete, professional), 55
boxing promoter, 38
business, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19-21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 35, 61, 62, 78, 80, 81, 84, 87, 94, 96, 99, 104, 106, 111, 116, 118, 130, 132, 136, 137
business and office operations, 23, 24, 33, 34, 36, 40

career counseling, 30, 35
carpenter, 44, 46, 51
chemist (see also scientist, physical), 66, 74, 82, 115,117
clergy, 36, 58, 60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 74-76, 79, 84, 90, 94, 100, 104, 106, 109, 113, 116, 130, 131, 134, 135, 137
clown, 50
coach (see athletic trainer)
communications industry (see also film director; journalist; photographer), 7-9, 11, 12, 16, 20, 24, 25, 36, 43, 49, 51, 61, 62, 68, 69, 74, 77, 80, 84, 87, 89, 93, 94, 101, 108, 111, 113, 117, 121, 136
composer (see also musician), 8, 11, 15, 27, 65, 68, 83, 111, 116, 138
computer industry, 23, 24, 33, 34, 36, 40, 67, 108, 121
conductor (see also musician), 75, 111, 138
conservationist, 22, 29
construction industry, 20, 24, 30, 31, 38, 39, 44, 45, 55, 87
consulting, 12, 136, 137
contractor, construction (see construction industry)
contractor, consulting (see consulting)
counseling (see career counseling)
CPA (see accountant)
crane operator, 39

data processing industry (see computer industry)
dentist, 69, 70, 106, 117
designer, 31, 35
distribution industry, 31
driver, race car, 52
driver, taxicab, 38
dyer, 43

economist, 24, 66, 117
education of women (see also apprenticeship training), 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29, 47, 53
educational administration, 58, 62-65, 71, 73, 81, 91, 93, 96-98, 103, 105, 107, 109, 113, 115, 116, 119, 120, 127, 129, 136
electrician, 43
engineer, 15, 24, 59, 60, 63-65, 70-73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 84, 85, 89, 98-101, 106, 110, 111, 114-116, 118, 121-123, 128, 136, 138
  highway, 43
  mining, 16
  rail, 45, 49
executive (see business; management)

factory worker, 33, 56, 57
farm worker, 37, 39, 45, 49, 51
film director (see also communications industry), 62, 75, 88, 99, 117, 136
firefighter, 42
foreign service officer, 11, 90, 108, 109, 120, 131
forester (see also parks and recreation; ranger), 53
framer, 37

garbage collector, 16
gas station attendant, 56
government worker (see also foreign service officer), 12, 19, 23, 28, 31, 78, 81, 85, 112, 123, 132, 133
groundskeeper, 22
guard, 11

health care worker (see also physician) 26, 31, 41, 123
highway flag girl, 47
horse industry (see also jockey; auctioneer, livestock; pony girl), 6, 42, 48, 52
hotel management, 5

income (see also statistics, employment), 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 25, 29, 61, 71, 78, 82
industrial education, 27, 29, 40, 50, 69

jockey (see also athlete; horse industry), 42, 43, 45, 51, 52
journalist (see also communications industry), 6
judge, 17, 67, 100, 105

lawyer, 25, 62, 67, 70, 76-81, 85, 89, 100, 103, 106, 114, 124, 130, 132
lineman, 39, 54
longshoreman, 49, 51

machine operator (see also factory worker), 50
manager, 5-7, 12-14, 16, 21, 33, 59, 61-63, 66, 68, 69, 71-78, 80, 82, 83, 87, 88, 92-96, 98, 102, 104-112, 114-116, 121, 124, 125, 129, 132, 133, 136, 137
manager, food store, 42, 46
marketer (see also marketing and distribution occupations), 16, 60, 94
marketing and distribution occupations, 5, 16, 31, 48
mathematician, 103
mechanic, auto, 53
media industry (see communications industry)
meteorologist (see also scientist, physical), 126
microbiologist (see also scientist, physical), 102, 135
mine operative, 28, 39, 41, 43, 48, 50, 55
minority women, 5, 15, 16, 25, 43, 51, 59, 62, 63, 67, 77, 78, 84, 89, 92, 94, 97
motorcycle racer (see also athlete, professional), 42
musician (see also band director; composer; conductor), 86, 93, 126, 133

national service worker (see government worker)

oceanographer (see also scientist, physical), 26, 108
occupational segregation, 8

parks and recreation worker (see also ranger; forester), 23, 25, 130
pharmacist, 73, 79, 97, 99, 100, 106, 108, 110, 133
photographer (see also communications industry), 49
photographic technician, 56
physician, 36, 62, 65, 67, 68, 70, 73, 76, 83, 86, 87, 95, 96, 98, 101, 103, 105, 106, 108-112, 117, 120, 122, 124-126, 129, 133, 134
physicist (see also scientist, physical), 23, 69, 92, 100, 108, 126, 127, 134, 137
pilot, 16, 36, 71, 75
plumber, 46, 47
poet, 60, 134
police officer, 15, 24, 37, 40, 41, 44, 46-50, 54, 55, 103
politician, 19, 20, 63, 67, 82, 84, 92, 96
political scientist, 88, 93, 102, 127
pony girl (see also horse industry), 48
priest (see clergy)
professions, 9, 10, 15, 20, 28, 58-138
programmer (see computer industry)
psychiatrist, 87, 105, 106, 112, 127, 135
psychologist, 71, 72, 95, 103, 112, 124
public health worker, 19
public relations worker, 18, 27, 102, 105
publisher (see also communications industry), 32, 66, 90

rabbi (see clergy)
rail yardmaster, 37, 44
rancher, 11
ranger, park, 22, 23, 53
real estate agent, 5, 48
refinery worker, 53, 54
reporter (see journalist)

safety manager, 32
sales worker, 38, 45, 47, 48, 50, 55, 72
scientist, physical, 8, 15, 17, 21,24, 25, 29, 32, 60, 61, 64, 67, 76, 77, 84, 86, 90, 94, 98-101, 114, 115, 122, 123, 127-129, 135
sculptor, 44, 59
Senate page, 40
sex stereotyping, 5, 8, 10, 12-15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 31-34, 49, 95
shipfitter, 49, 56
skilled trades, 37-57
sociologist, 102, 127, 129
sociology of women, 4, 6, 7, 12, 18, 28
splicer's helper, 52
sports (see athlete, professional)
sports official, 135
statistics, employment (see also income), 6, 8, 12-15, 18-20, 25, 26, 33, 36, 60, 69, 88
supervisor (see also management), 7, 14, 19, 104, 109
surgeon (see also physician), 36, 111, 129

taxicab driver (see driver, taxicab)
teacher, college and university, 19, 58, 61, 62, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 78, 79, 85, 86, 89, 91, 95-98, 101-104, 112-115, 118-123, 131, 138
technical occupations, 15, 16, 22-24, 29, 36, 37, 40, 41, 43-50, 53-56
television and radio industry (see communications industry)
trade and industrial occupations, 11, 16, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 37-57
trucker, 37, 39, 40, 41

umpire (see also sports official), 52
union women, 4, 14, 31, 33-35, 45, 51
urban planner, 25, 110

vocational education teacher, 33, 112, 13[illegible]

Wall Street, 7, 26, 29
welder, 41, 45, 51, 53
writer, technical, [illegible]10

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